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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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Sabotaging India's Export Drive

NEOGY'S CHARGES AGAINST TRADE

Quality Sacrificed For Quick Profits

CALL FOR GREATER EFFORTS

NEW DELHI, June 1 (A.P.I.).

MR. K. C. Neogy, Minister for Commerce, asked the Export Advisory Council meeting here today, to consider three "basic problems", namely, the need to explore ways and means of promoting India's export trade, the question of exercising some sort of check over the quality of Indian exports and finding a way to ensure that overseas buyers are not made to pay unduly high prices.

The Minister declared: "The task before us today is one of far greater difficulty than in the past, and greater efforts and sacrifices will be necessary if we are to put our foreign trade on a sound financial footing.

"While we may look forward to some relief in years to come on account of diminished imports of foodgrains, in the immediate future the stimulation of exports has become a matter of vital importance."

Factors which, according to the Commerce Minister, operated against expansion of India's export trade were: high domestic demand which, Mr. Neogy said, should be met by increased production rather than by diminished exports; unsatisfactory quality of goods sent out of India; and the prevalence of high prices.

HANDS FORCED

Mr. Neogy described the complaint about India's diversion of exports to hard currency areas at the expense of soft currency countries as a "wholly incorrect appreciation of our policy."

Only in regard to raw jute, certain varities of hides and skins and raw cotton had special consideration been given to hard currency markets and this was done because of India's balance of payments position.

"Often our hands are forced," he said, "when criticical commodities, which we ourselves have to import, are denied to us by soft currency countries so that we have to spend dollars in obtaining them from the United States."

During the last few months, the Commerce Minister said, the problem of India's balance of payments had attracted a great deal of public attention and its seriousness had been recognised more widely than in the past.

Its causes, however, did not appear to be visualised in their proper perspective and there were many who were inclined to believe that the problem had been created by the pursuit of faulty policies in respect of imports and exports.

PARTITION DISASTER

The basic reasons underlying India's present difficulties were much deeper and to a very considerable extent the deterioration was due to the partition of the country.

The full impact of the partition on India's foreign trade was only felt in 1948-49 when the Standstill Agreement with Pakistan ceased to be effective. The adverse balance of trade in that year was estimated to be Rs. 95.25 crores (including private merchandise and Government stores) as against Rs. 37.07 crores for 1947-48.

Partition had not only reduced India's capacity to export commodities like raw jute, raw cotton and hides and skins, but it had also made India a substantial importer of these commodities, Mr. Neogy said.

Thus, while three years ago, India was the sole exporter of raw jute, today she was the largest importer of raw jute in the world. The result had been not only a decline in India's exports to the rest of the world with an increase in her adverse balance of trade, but she also had an adverse balance of trade with Pakistan itself.

EXPORTS DECLINE

The total value of exports of Indian merchandise by sea to countries other than Pakistan amounted to Rs. 371 crores in 1948-49 as against Rs. 395 crores in 1947-48. Considering that the 1948-49 figures related to the Indian Union alone while the previous year's figures included a good percentage of exports of goods of Pakistan origin, the decline in the total ex-

Continued on Page 9

NEW STAMPS ON AUGUST 15

NEW DELHI, June 1 (API).—The new series of postage stamps, known as the Chaeological series, will be released in commemoration of the second Independence anniversary on August 15, 1949.

These stamps will thereafter be in use simultaneously with the present King George series of stamps till the present stock of the latter series is exhausted.

Gambling Den Mentality

"A sickening tale" had just been received from Iran, Mr. Neogy said, indicating how India had virtually lost her cotton textiles market there. The report of the Indian Commercial Representative in Iran gave "a vivid picture of the recklessness, rapacity and dishonesty on the part of trade that has been sabotaging the country's interests."

"I can assure you," the Commerce Minister said, "that Iran is not the only place from which such complaints have come. Indeed, in certain foreign countries these dishonest practices are openly taken to reflect India's national character.

"It would be an evil day for the country if a mentality appropriate to the gambling den were allowed to dominate any section of those who handle the foreign trade of India."

ADVERTISEMENT TAX TO STAY

NEW DELHI, June 1 (API): The Bombay Government declined to withdraw the Bombay Newspaper Advertisement Tax. In a letter to Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, President Indian and Eastern Newspapers' Society, the Finance Minister of the Bombay Government expresses the inability of his Government to withdraw the tax which came into force from April 1.

In its representation the Society had argued among other points, that a tax on the newspaper industry was a tax on knowledge as newspapers were known to be performing a fundamental public service in educating the electorate. Even if the tax was passed on to the advertiser, it would mean a cut in the advertisers total budget allocations. This will result in a fall in newspaper revenue and thereby make it difficult for the newspapers to sell copies at the present prices

A deputation from the society also waited upon the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher and the Finance Minister, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta in this connection.

It is understood that an emergent meeting of the committee is being called to consider the Bombay Government reply.

MINISTERS DISAGREE ON BERLIN ADMINISTRATION

Vyshinsky Insists On Right Of Veto

PARIS, June 1 (UPA):

UNITED States Secretary of State Dean Acheson proposed today that the Council of Foreign Ministers reestablish the four-power Kommandatura for Berlin and set up a single government for the four sectors of the city.

The Russians broke up the old four-power control agency for Berlin—the Kommandatura—last year and then set up a rump Communist government for the Eastern sector of the city.

Acheson opened today's Council discussion on Berlin with his proposal, suggesting that it may be used for a basis of discussion, since Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky had suggested it early in this conference.

The Council moved on to discuss Berlin after Vyshinsky had another fling at the West's proposals for joining the Eastern part of Germany with the new West German state. Vyshinsky, for the third time, rejected the West's plan today. Then Acheson started talking about Berlin—second item on the agenda.

The ninth meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers ended at 6:50 p.m. local time.

Acheson suggested that the veto power in the four-power Kommandatura be limited to special and important questions. Acheson was supported in his willingness to abandon the veto in the rule of Berlin except on special questions by the other Western powers, but Vyshinsky insisted that all matters pertaining to Berlin should be subjected to veto.

Vyshinsky insisted on retention of unanimity and said that abandonment of it even on simple city problems would result in chaos.

BERLIN STRIKE

BERLIN: Berlin's 14,000 striking West sector railwaymen totally ignored the Soviet controlled railway administrations order to resume work at 5 a.m. local time this morning adds PTI- Reuter.

The only railwaymen to be seen at the stations at five were the strike pickets of the Western Railwaymen's Union

West Berlin Police Headquarters were prepared to deal with any attempts by eastern railwaymen to take over the stations by force following yesterday's announcement that work should be resumed this morning. Police said that no incidents had been reported so far.

BIRLA AND PATIL TO MEET TRUMTN

WASHINGTON, June 1 (U.P.A.): Arrangements have been made for G. D. Birla, Indian industrialist, and Mayor S. K. Patil of Bombay to call on President Harry Truman on June 8.

Patil is currently on a tour of the United States inspecting municipal administrations. Birla is presently in New York and plans to come t Washington on June 4. Birla is also scheduled to confer with Defence Secretary, Louis Johnson, Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer and State Department officials on June 6.

Pakistan To Seek Dollar Loan

KARACHI, June 1 (U.P.A.): The newspaper "Dawn", reported today that Pakistan Finance Minister Ghulam Mohammed would seek a $165,000,000 loan from the International Monetary Fund as soon as Pakistan becomes a member.

Ghulam Mohammed, now in London, is to go to the United States from there to attempt to arrange the loan, "Dawn", said.

Ghulam Mohammed was said to feel sure the loan would be granted in view of Pakistan's strong financial position and favourable trade balance with most countries.

Pakistan applied for membership in the Fund two months ago.

OUR HEARTS BLEED FOR YOU, JOE

GUARANTEE FREEDOM OF PATHANS

Afghan Ambassador's Call: Pak Accusations Denied

NEW DELHI, June 1 (A.P.I.).

SARDAR Najib Ullah, Afghan Ambassador in New Delhi, in an interview with correspondents today, categorically denied "the accusations from Karachi sources" that Afghan Government was claiming the annexation of the tribal area populated by Pathans with Afghanistan.

"Never has the Afghan Government had any intention of any annexation of the Pushtu-speaking people with Afghanistan," he said, and added: "from the beginning we have made it clear to the British and Pakistan Government that we expect only a guarantee that the legitimate rights of the Pathans to their own freedom will be ensured".

The Ambassador also characterised as "false and baseless" the reports that something was "going on between Delhi and Kabul regarding Kashmir or the North West Frontier Province."

NO FOREIGN INFLUENCE

The Ambassador said: "These propaganda reports are designed only to defame the rightful and legitimate aim of the Afghan Government for securing the right to freedom for the Pathans. There is no foreign influence in Afghanistan and there is no link with India or any other country with regard to this matter."

Sardar Najib Ullah expressed regret that such propaganda would only "cloud the Pakhtoon problem" and create misunderstanding among the people of Pakistan." It is not only harmful to the interest of the Pathans themselves but also to the general atmosphere of goodwill and peace in this part of the world" he said.

CAUSES OF FRICTION

The present friction in the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan, Sardar Najib Ullah said, was created by the declaration in March last by the Governor-General of Pakistan that "the independent tribal area" was part of Pakistan.

The Ambassador said: "This declaration is contrary to the previous declaration of the Quaid-e-Azam regarding the independence of the tribal areas and the written assurances given by the Pakistan Foreign Minister to the Afghan Government.

"The other factor contributing to the friction was the recent bombardment of the Waziri people which created a great agitation and excitement among the tribesmen and naturally caused resentment inside Afghanistan."

The Ambassador continued: "But for the efforts of our government, the situation in the frontier areas would have been quite different. Even today, in reply to tribal delegates and jirgas asking for help from Afghanistan, the Afghan Government do their best to dissuade them from taking recourse to arms.

"There is no hostile feeling towards Pakistan or any other country. On the contrary the Afghan Government is anxious to have an atmosphere of confidence and sincere co-operation between Afghanistan, India and Pakistan.'

TALKS CONTINUE

Asked whether the matter was referred to the British Government or the United Nations Organisation Sardar Najib Ullah said that the future of Pathans had been the subject of negotiations for a long time between the Afghan Government and the British Government before the partition and the negotiations were continued with the Pakistan Government after the partition.

The Afghan Ambassador added that Afghanistan's relations with India were very friendly and were based on mutual comprehension and confidence. He said: "As the Ambassador of Afghanistan in India, I am happy to say that the leaders of this country are animated by a desire for peace and understanding among all Asiatic nations, especially towards my country".

SCHOOLS TO GROW FOODSTUFFS

GAUHATI, June 1 (API).—The Assam Government has decided to introduce a scheme whereby secondary schools throughout the Province will be induced to take to growing foodstuffs, specially vegetables, in their school compounds.

Disclosing this, Mr. Omeo Kumar Das, Food Minister of Assam, said here today that for this purpose Government proposed to give financial help to the extent of Rs. 100 per annum per school to enable the latter to buy seeds, agricultural implements and meet their incidental expenses. Mr. Das added that so far about 300 schools had come forward to take part in this scheme.

CHINA GOVERNMENT PARALYSED

Desperate Search For A Premier

'REDS' REOPEN YANGTSE AND WHANGPOO FOR TRAFFIC

HONG KONG, June 1 (PTI-Reuter).

CHINA'S tottering Nationalist administration was paralysed today, while Acting President Li Tsung-Jen desperately sought a successor to Prime Minister, Ho Ying-Chin, who resigned with his Cabinet on Monday.

Li's first nominee for the job, General Chu Cheng, was vetoed by the Legislative Yuan (Parliament) yesterday. Former Prime Minister, Chang Chun and Marshal Yen Hsi-Shan, were both said to have turned down the job today.

Some sources suggested that the extreme right-wing Kuomintang (Government) Party group which vetoed General Chu Cheng in the Legislative Yuan will eventually control a Cabinet under former Vice-Premier Wu Te Chen.

YANGTSE REOPENED

SHANGHAI: Shanghai's Communist Control Commission today reopened the Yangtse and Whangpoo rivers to commercial and civilian vessels but issued strict "keep out" orders to foreign warships. It was generally believed the announcement included both foreign and Chinese merchant ships.

Foreign shipping concerns were assured that there were no restrictions to getting permits for their ships to call at Shanghai except that in future they would have to submit applications in both English and Chinese, it was reliably learned.

The big British shipping concern, Jardine Matheson, was understood to have got permission for its coaster, the "Wingwang", to enter Shanghai.

IMPORT CARGO CLEARANCE

The Military Control Commission instructed the customs to release uncleared import cargoes which arrived here before the city fell.

Shipping circles believed that although the Yangtse was declared open to Navigation, probably only Chinese vessels would, for the time being, be allowed to sail up this water way, which was closed to foreign shipping by the Nationalist Government for the past few years.

MAYOR'S PUBLIC APPEARANCE

Communist General Chen-yi, Mayor of Shanghai, made his first public appearance today at a rally of Shanghai workers. In a brief speech he described the change in the administration of Shanghai as "a big change in Chinese history."

The meeting adopted a resolution to organize a new General Labour Union to replace the union organised under the Nationalist regime.

REFUGEES RETURN

Thousands of refugees from former war zones, who poured into Shanghai since the Reds crossed the Yangtze River, are fast returning to their homes. Over 20 companies are advertising travel facilities by bus and trucks to nearby towns.

Holiday spirit pervaded the City today as a large part of the 6,000,000 population cerebrated the Dragon Boat festival, one of the nation's four biggest holidays, with Mahjongg parties and exchange gifts of rice dumplings, drinking medicated wine and burning incense in temples in memory of the spirits of departed relatives.

Chiang's Home Town Taken By 'Reds'

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Communists operating south of Shanghai have taken Fenghwa, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's home town in Chekiang Province, Peiping Radio reported today.

India's New Constitution

INAUGURATION ON OCTOBER 2 ?

NEW DELHI, June 1 (API).—The inauguration of India's new constitution, lobby talks indicate, is more likely on October 2—Mahatma Gandhi's birthday—or January 26, 1950.—Independence Day,—rather than on August 15, this year.

Clause by clause consideration of the draft constitution is expected to conclude sometime in July as scheduled but it may take three months for the constitution to be drafted in the final form.

Meanwhile, important changes in the Constitution of Upper Chambers in the Provinces are under consideration of the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly, it is learnt.

Discussions held so far favour the idea of one third of the seats being filled by local bodies, one-sixth by Universities and Graduates, one-third by the Lower House and the remainder by nomination.

KASHMIR TRUCE PROPOSALS

Replies From India & Pakistan Opened

SRINAGAR, June 1 (A.P.I.): Sealed envelopes containing replies of India and Pakistan to the Commissions truce proposals were opened simlutaneously at a full meeting of the U. N. Commission for India and Pakistan here this afternoon.

At today's meeting, which lasted 45 minutes, both the replies were understood to have been read out.

The Commission will study the replies tomorrow and meet again on Friday to consider them in detail, it is learnt.

Pakistan's reply to the Commissions proposals was brought here from Karachi today by Mr. Robert MacAtee, Chairman of the Commission, and Mr. Eric Colban, special representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations.

India's reply was already in the hands of the Commission.

CIVIL WAR IMMINENT IN BOLIVIA

Railwaymen Join Miners: Martial Law Expected

LA PAZ, June 1 (PTI-Reuter).

BOLIVIA stood today on the brink of civil war as striking tin-miners, armed with machine guns and dynamite, fought pitched battles with troops at mines thousands of feet high in the Andes mountains.

The Government, which yesterday declared general mobilisation and a state of siege, were expected in La Paz —at 12,400 feet the highest capital in the world—to proclaim martial law at any moment.

RAILWAYMEN STRIKE

Movement of troops to quell the mine uprisings, in which many people have already been killed, were hampered today, by a general strike of Railwaymen called in sympathy with the miners.

The tin-makers have laid siege to two important mines from the surrounding mountains sides, where troops drove them after fierce fighting.

Efforts were expected to be made today to fly out from Catavi hospital two United States and one Argentinian engineer, badly injured in the rioting, and the bodies of two United States and one Bolivian engineer who were killed by the strikers. Several strikers and soldiers, and four children, were also killed at Catavi. No reports have been received of deaths among employees of other nationalities.

AMERICAN AS HOSTAGE

The situation at Huanuni mine was obscure because the miners, who were reported to be holding the United States Superintedent as hostage, had cut off all communications.

Huanuni strikers dynamited the police station before troops drove them out, and several people were believed killed in the explosion.

Huge Fire In R.I.N. Dockyard

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Tongues of flame spiralling to a height of several hundred feet shot into the sky, lighting up a large part of the Fort area at 2-40 a.m. today, when a building in the R.I.N. dockyard caught fire.

The resources of Bombay's Fire services were pooled within twenty minutes to fight the conflagration. Hundreds of Fort dwellers were on feet watching the scene from the by-lanes, off the Custom House Road while residents in the nearby buildings were fleeing for safety.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a qualified Mill Manager with thorough experience of Carding and Spinning and capable of managing independently one Cotton Waste Mill in Bombay. The intending candidates should apply in his own hand-writing or see personally with all certificates of his past experience and credentials to the following address, M/s. C. Patel & Co., 70, Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 22656. 777

M.T.B. College, Surat:— Applications stating age, experience and qualifications are invited for the post of Lecturer in History and Economics. Scale:— 150-10-300. Dearness Allowance at Government rates extra. Applications with testimonials should reach the Principal by 5th June, 1949. (4498)

Wanted experienced Lino Operators. Apply with testimonials to Box No. C2 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION WANTED

An experienced Audit Assistant seeks part-time accountant's or internal auditor's job. Please contact Box No. 780 "Bombay Chronicle".

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Ladies and Gentlemen, make pen-friends of pleasure Hobbies or any business through the Punjab Literary Society, G.P.O. Box 1071, Bombay No. 1 (Ladies enrolled free). 679

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Available high class Lathe, Shaping, Drilling Machine, Sugarcane Crusher. Enquire Luxmi Eng. Co Ltd., 28, Strand Road, Calcutta. 719

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY

CLASS II ACCOMMODATION ON CERTAIN MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS FROM V.T.

WITH EFFECT from June 16, 1949, Class II accommodation on 7 Down Calcutta Mail via Allahabad, 5 Down Punjab Mail and 35 Down Madras Express is being increased by downgrading some Class I compartments. As a result of this, more Class II accommodation will be available for sleeping and seating reservations on these trains as from the above date. In addition to setting aside some Class II compartments for reservation of sleeping berths, arrangements have also been made to reserve, as sleeping berths, the upper berths available in compartments set aside for seating reservation.

Public are requested to note that sometimes there are unavoidable alterations in the rakes working different trains. Every effort is made to avoid any inconvenience to the public on such occasions.

Reservations for trains leaving Victoria Terminus on June 16, commence as usual from June 6, 1949. 4617

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports.

New Delhi, the 28th May 1949

PUBLIC NOTICE No. 26--49/CCI

Sub:— IMPORT OF QUEBRACHO EXTRACT FROM ARGENTINE.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED to allow import of limited quantities of Sulphited Quebracho extract Cold water soluble falling under Serial No. 6 of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule from Argentine. Applications for licences will be taken into consideration only if the applicants produce cables from their suppliers in Argentine offering the goods at a ceiling price of £68.19.0 per ton C.I.F. Madras and £68.14.0 per ton C.I.F. Bombay. Intending importers should submit their applications on the prescribed forms in accordance with the procedure laid down in Commerce Ministry Public Notice dated the 22nd February, 1949, so as to reach this office on or before the 15th June 1949.

P. D. SRIVASTAVA.
for Chief Controller of Imports
(4611)

PUBLIC NOTICES

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS

Will be received by

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, M & S M RAILWAY, PARK TOWN, MADRAS for the CONSTRUCTION of 'A' & 'B' TYPE QUARTERS FOR STAFF as follows, upto 12 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1949.

Serial No.	Section.	Number of units A Type.	B Type.	Approximate value.	Earnest money.
	BROAD GAUGE.			Rs.	Rs.
1.	Nidadavolu to Narasapur.	12	—	27.000	500
2.	Arkonam to Anantarajupet.	29	—	65.000	1.300
3.	Anantarajupet to Yerraguntla.	29	—	65.000	1.300
4.	Yerraguntla to Gooty.	21	—	47.300	900
5.	Gooty to Raichur.	24	—	54.000	1.100
	METRE GAUGE.				
6.	Bezwada to Masulipatam.	34	—	76.500	1.500
7.	Gudivada to Bhimavaram.	13	—	29.300	600
8.	Guntakal to Dharmavaram.	24	—	54.000	1.100
9.	Dharmavaram to Hindupur.	19	—	42.800	900
10.	Guntakal to Diguvametta.	36	—	81.000	1.600
11.	Giddalur to Donakonda.	34	—	76.500	1.500
12.	Donakonda to Bezwada.	41	—	92.300	1.800
13.	Tenali-Guntur-Macherla.	20	—	45.000	900
14.	Guntakal to Hospet.	26	—	58.500	1.200
15.	Hospet to Gadag, Incl. Kottur, Gunda Road and Samihalli branches.	23	—	51.700	1.000
16.	Dharmavaram to Madanapalli Road.	32	—	72.000	1.400
17.	Madanapalli Road to Pakala.	27	—	60.800	1.200
18.	Katpadi to Pakala.	31	—	69.700	1.400
19.	Pakala to Gudur.	31	—	69.700	1.400
20.	Harihar to Hubli.	30	—	67.500	1.400
21.	At Hubli.	54	16	1.66.300	3.300
22.	Hubli to Gadag.	10	—	22.500	500
23.	Gadag to Telgi.	33	—	74.300	1.500
24.	Telgi to Sholapur.	37	—	83.300	1.700
25.	Hubli to Alnawar.	16	—	36.000	700
26.	Alnawar to Londa.	25	—	56.300	1.100
27.	Londa to Kudchi.	28	—	63.000	1.300
28.	Kudchi to Miraj, incl. Kolhapur & Sangli branches.	16	—	36.000	700
29.	At Miraj.	44	8	1.21.400	2.400
30.	Miraj to Koregaon.	31	—	69.700	1.400
31.	Koregaon to Poona. Excl. Ghorpuri.	29	—	65.300	1.300
32.	At Ghorpuri.	33	12	1.07.900	2.200
33.	Londa to Ghotgewadi.	4	4	20.200	500

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED FOR EACH SECTION.

Tender forms and other documents can be had from the Chief Engineer, on application on payment of Rupees TEN PER SET for each section which will not be refunded.

Earnest money noted against each section is to be paid in advance to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, M & S M Rly., Park Town, Madras. 4615

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports,

New Delhi, the 28th May 1949

PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 22/49-CCI

SUB. LICENSING OF MINERAL OILS AND LUBRICANTS FROM DOLLAR AREAS.

IN THE Public Notice, dated the 22nd February, 1949, it was notified that licences for import from dollar and hard currency countries for certain mineral oils and lubricating oils (excluding White Spindle Oil) falling under Serial Nos. 8, 17, and 20 of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule would be granted liberally during the current licensing period. In view of the acute dollar stringency it has now been decided to restrict licensing of these goods.

Licences for greases, (Serial No. 8), mineral oils, falling under Serial No. 17 (only cutting oil, transformer oil, insulting oil, switch oil, mineral colza oil, shock absorber oil, flushing oil, leather oil, penetrating oil, Viscolite fluids, sulfoline oils, kid finishing oil, textile finishing oil, solene, sulphonated setine, automotive and aviation oils, paraflow 46 X petroleum sulphonated C-750, prorex Oils, sovaloids, sovasprays, form fluids, fibre oils, woolrex oils, cellusorb, weavrex, sovakotes, sova-quench, mould oil, heat transfer oil) and lubricating oils falling under Serial No. 20 (other than White spindle oil) will now be granted on the basis of a six-monthly quota equal to 40 per cent of the annual imports made by an applicant of the article from United States of America, in any complete financial year from 1937-38 to 1948-49. All applications for licences that may be made in future or have been made so far, should be supported by documentary evidence of imports of the applicants.

Licences were issued early in the half-year to save firms without fixation of their quota. In these cases if the firms half yearly quota is less than the amount licensed the same will be adjusted against quotas for future licensing periods.

No New comers' applications for these items will be considered.

Licences for mineral oil and lubricating oil will be granted subject to the condition that the importers will ensure that oils are sold only for industrial use and take every precautions to see that they are not used for adulteration of Vegetable Ghee or edible Oils.

G. R. KAMAT,
Chief Controller of Imports
(4610)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY TENDER

THE TEST AUDIT OFFICER invites tenders for the purchase of a wire stitching machine 1" to 1-1/2" capacity with D.C. Motor 230 volts required by the Municipal Printing Press. Quotation Forms can be had from the Superintendent, Municipal Printing Press, Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay. Tenders should be submitted on Wednesday, the 15th June 1949, before 1 p.m. (B.T.)

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner.
T. V. DORAISWAMY.
Test Audit Officer,
Bombay Municipality
(4608)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF ENGINEER, M. & S. M. RAILWAY, Madras, for "CEMENT CONCRETING GOODS SHED AND STATION APPROACH ROADS AT HUBLI" upto 12 hours on Monday the 27th June, 1949.

Tender forms and other documents will be issued on application on payment of Rs. TEN per set.

Earnest money is to be paid in advance at the rate of Rs. 1,400/- per tender.

Value of work approximately Rs. 70,000/-. 4587

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. B-25627 for five Shares Nos. 273131/135 in the Reserve Bank of India issued in the name of Dwarkanath Bhawanishankar Chemburkar has been lost, stolen or mislaid and that a claim to the compensation payable by the Government of India on those shares has been lodged with the Reserve Bank of India by the undersigned. It is hereby informed that no other person shall have any claim to the said compensation.

DWARKANATH BHAWANISHANKAR CHEMBURKAR,
Claimant.
(779)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for a post of Steno-Typist in the Office of the Controller of Aeronautical Inspection, Santa Cruz (Bombay). The post is permanent but the person selected will be appointed on a purely temporary basis, in the first instance. He will be liable to tranfer anywhere in India. Other particulars are as follows:—

(A) PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Rs. 55/- per month in the scale of 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130 PLUS other allowances admissible to Central Government servants from time to time. The following allowances are at present admissible until further orders:—

Dearness Allowance Rs. 45/- P.M.
Compensatory (City) Allowance Rs. 7/8/- P.M.
Stenography Allowance Rs. 20/- P.M.

(B) QUALIFICATIONS:—

Matriculation of a recognised university.

Applicants must possess a speed of not less than 100 words per minute in shorthand and 40 words per minute in typing. Other things being equal preference will be given to persons with previous experience as stenographer or steno-typist in a Government or business office.

(C) INTERVIEW

Candidates called for interview prior to selection will be required to do so AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE.

2. Applications for the above post should be addressed to the Controller of Aeronautical Inspection, Civil Aviation Department, Santacruz Airport, Bombay, and must reach him NOT LATER THAN 10TH JUNE, 1949. 4609

PUBLIC NOTICES

NO 39, SECRETARY, PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL

INVITES applications on prescribed form with a treasury chalan for Rs. 5/- for each post, under the head "XXXVI-Misc.-Receipts of the Public Service Commission, West Bengal" not later than the 25th June, 1949, to fill the following posts in the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore: (1) Professor of Civil Engineering & (2) Professor of Applied Mechanics; each on pay Rs. 1400-1500: (3) Associate Professor of Civil Engineering on Rs. 1000-1500. (4) Assistant Professor of Architecture, (5) Assistant Professor of Chemistry and (6) Assistant Professor of Applied Mechanics; each on pay Rs. 600-1000: (7) Associate Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering (2 posts) on Rs. 500-750: (8) Lecturer in English, (9) Lecturer in Civics and Economics, (10) Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering and (11) Lecturer in Drawing: each on pay Rs. 300-600: (12) Associate Lecturer in Physics (13) Associate Lecturer in Civics and Economics and (14) Associate Lecturer in Drawing: each on pay Rs. 200-350. Usual dearness allowance will be admissible for all posts excepting those of Professors and Associate Professor. The Professor and Associate Professor of Civil Engineering, and also the Professor and Assistant Professor of Applied Mechanics may be provided with quarters on payment of 10 per cent of their emoluments. Posts of Professors and Associate Professor will be filled on contract for five years in the first instance. Qualifications:— PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING— ESSENTIAL— (1) A first class degree in Civil Engineering of an Indian University or a good Honours degree in Civil Engineering of a British University or recognised equivalent qualification: (ii) experience of design and construction of important civil engineering projects, of not less than 5 years: (iii) teaching experience of at least 2 years: (iv) special knowledge of any one or more of the following:— (a) Design, fabrication and erection of Structural Steel work including Welded construction; (b) Reinforced concrete design and construction; (c) Soil mechanics and foundation; (d) Sanitary Engineering; (e) Highway Engineering; (f) Railway Engineering; (g) Irrigation and Flood control; (h) Hydraulic structures; (i) Water Power Engineering. Conditions (ii) and (iii) may be relaxed in favour of a candidate of proved ability for design or research. DESIRABLE— Research Qualification, administrative qualification, initiative and drive, corporate membership of a Professional institution Ordinarily the Professor should be a specialist in Structures (Steel and reinforced concrete). PROFESSOR OF APPLIED MECHANICS:— ESSENTIAL— (i) A first class degree in Civil or Mechanical Engineering of an Indian University or an Honours degree of a British University or recognised equivalent qualification: (ii) must have taken as special subject Advanced Hydraulics or Strength of Materials or Technical Dynamics or Theory of Structures: (iii) at least 2 years' industrial experience on production or works, and experience in drawing and design office: (iv) at least five years' experience of examination of, and of drawing up of specifications of materials and equipment: (v) familiarity with the working of the machinery and equipment commonly used in engineering production. DESIRABLE— Administrative experience, organisational ability, drive and initiative, some research experience, flair for experimentation and membership of a Professional Institution. Ordinarily the Professor should be a mechanical engineer with Strength of Materials and Hydraulic machinery as special subjects. ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING:— ESSENTIAL— (i) A first class degree in Civil Engineering of an Indian University or a good Honours degree in Civil Engineering of a British University or recognised equivalent qualification: (ii) experience of design and construction of important civil engineering projects of not less than five years: (iii) teaching experience of at least two years. (Conditions (ii) and (iii) may be relaxed in favour of a candidate of proved ability for design or research), (iv special knowledge of any one or more of the following: (a) Design, fabrication and erection of structural Steel Work including Welded construction; (b) Reinforced concrete design and construction; (c) Soil Mechanics and Foundation; (d) Sanitary Engineering, (e) Highway Engineering; (f) Railway Engineering, (g) Irrigation and Flood control, (h) Hydraulic structures; (i) Water Power Engineering. Desirable— Research qualification, initiative and drive, corporate membership of a Professional Institute. Ordinarily the Associate Professor should be a specialist in Hydraulic structures or Water Power Engineering or Irrigation or Flood control or Sanitary Engineering. Age for Professors and Associate Professor ordinarily below 45 but not less than 35 years on the 1st June, 1949. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE.— ESSENTIAL— (i) A degree in Architecture of a recognised University or associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or recognised equivalent qualification: (ii) five years' experience as a practising Architect. Desirable:— knowledge of Town and country planning and of housing. Flair for teaching. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY:— ESSENTIAL— (i) A Bachelor's degree with first class Honours in Chemistry plus first class M.Sc. degree in Physical Chemistry of an Indian University or a good Honours degree in Physical Chemistry of a British University or recognised equivalent qualification: (ii) Doctorate degree in Physical Chemistry: (iii) experience of guiding research: (iv) teaching experience of at least 3 years. Desirable:(a) Teaching experience in a technical Institution, (b) Research experience in a Metallurgical or Industrial Laboratory or in fuel or in Soil Chemistry, (c) Membership of a learned Society, (d) knowledge of Physical Metallurgy. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF APPLIED MECHANICS:— ESSENTIAL— (i) A first class degree in Civil or Mechanical Engineering of an Indian University or an Honours degree of a British University or recognised equivalent qualification: (ii) must have taken as special subject Advanced Hydraulics or Strength of Materials or Technical Dynamics or Theory of Structures: (iii) at least 2 years' industrial experience on production or works, experience in Drawing and Design office: (iv) 3 years' production or construction and Drawing office experience. Desirable— Some research experience and familiarity with Laboratory technique; Flair for experimentation; membership of a Professional Institution. Ordinarily the Assistant Professor should be a Civil Engineer with Theory of Structures and Hydraulics as special subjects. ASSOCIATE ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING:— ESSENTIAL—(i) A first class degree in Mechanical Engineering of an Indian University or a good Honours degree in Mechanical Engineering of a British University or recognised equivalent qualification: (ii) Industrial experience of not less than 5 years: (iii) teaching experience of at least 2 years: (iv) experience of any one or more of the following industries:— Refrigeration, Machine Tools, Mass Production of machined components, Steam Power Engineering, Internal Combustion Engineering. Desirable— Research experience and corporate membership of a Professional Institution. Ordinarily the Associate Assistant Professor should be an expert in Mass Production and Design. Age for Assistant Professors and Associate Assistant Professor ordinarily below 40 but not less than 30 years on the 1st June, 1949. LECTURER IN ENGLISH:— ESSENTIAL— (i) B.A. Honours degree in English or Economics or History plus first class M.A. degree in English, or recognised equivalent qualification: (ii) teaching experience of at least 2 years: (iii) a good knowledge of present day social problems in India and the world. Desirable— Experience of editing and producing magazines, some elementary knowledge of general Science. LECTURER IN CIVICS AND ECONOMICS:— ESSENTIAL— (i) B.A. Honours degree in Economics plus first class M.A. degree in Economics: (ii) teaching experience of at least 2 years: (iii) a good knowledge of industrial Economics and some knowledge of industrial organisation and labour problems. Desirable— Some knowledge of Accountancy and Book-keeping, some knowledge of law. LECTURER IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING:— ESSENTIAL—(i) A good degree in Mechanical Engineering or equivalent qualification: (ii) industrial experience of not less than 3 years (this condition may be relaxed in favour of a candidate with research qualification). Desirable— Some experience in a Design office and experience of any Mechanical Engineering Industry. Ordinarily the lecturer should be an expert in Theory of Machines and Design. LECTURER IN DRAWING:— ESSENTIAL— (i) A good degree in Civil or Mechanical Engineering: (ii) one year's works experience on production or construction: (iii) two years' drawing office experience. Desirable— one year's teaching experience and also experience of Jigs-fixtures design and drawing. Ordinarily the lecturer should be a Civil Engineer. ASSOCIATE LECTURER IN PHYSICS.— ESSENTIAL— (i) B.Sc. degree with Honours in Physics plus first class M.Sc. degree of an Indian University or good Honours degree of a British University: (ii) teaching or research experience of at least 2 years. Desirable— Post-graduate degree and research training, good knowledge of either Electricity and Magnetism, or Heat and Thermodynamics or Electronics, or Electrical Communication; ability and willingness to carry out research. Ordinarily the Associate Lecturer should be a specialist in Electrical Communication. ASSOCIATE LECTURER IN CIVICS AND ECONOMICS:— ESSENTIAL (i) First class M.A. degree in Commerce: (ii) good knowledge in Practical as well as Theoretical, of Bookkeeping and Accountancy; (iii) some knowledge of office organisation and management. A candidate who is a registered Accountant, or possesses equivalent qualification and working knowledge of cost Accountancy is desirable for the post. ASSOCIATE LECTURER IN DRAWING:— ESSENTIAL— (i) A good degree in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering: (ii) one Year's works experience on production or construction: (iii) 2 years' Drawing office experience. DESIRABLE— One year's teaching experience and some experience of Jigs-fixtures Design and Drawing. Ordinarily the Associate Lecturer should be an Electrical Engineer. Age for Lecturers and Associate Lecturers ordinarily below 30 but not less than 25 years on the 1st June, 1949. Particulars obtainable from the office of the Commission Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta 27, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. The prescribed form priced at annas two available of

PUBLIC NOTICES

West Bengal and Secretariat Book Depot, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. Persons residing outside West Bengal may obtain the form from the office of the Commission on sending the price in postage stamps. (4586)

MILITARY ENGINEER SERVICES

NOTICE OF TENDER

SEALED LUMP SUM TENDERS based on Bills of Quantities are invited by the Chief Engineer Southern Command, Poona for the work of "Provision of Accommodation for a Wireless Transmitting Station for Headquarters Southern Command, at Poona" which is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

Only Contractors borne on M.E.S. approved list and within whose financial limit the work lies will be permitted to Tender. Applications from other contractors will also be considered, provided the Chief Engineer is satisfied as to their suitability, and if selected they will be required to enlist themselves on MES approved list.

Applications for Tenders Forms must be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona, on or before 14th June 1949.

Tender Documents will be issued on or after 27th June 1949 and will be received by 19th July 1949.

Drawings and other tender documents will be open for inspection of Tenderers at the office of C.E.S.C. Poona, during Office hours. (4614)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports

New Delhi, dated the 27th May, 1949.

PUBLIC NOTICE

No. 24/49-CCI.

(To be published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary)

SUB:— Principles governing the issue of import licences for January/June 1949 period—Last date for receipt of applications for licences for imports from all sources.

According to the Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 1(4)/ITC/49 dated the 22nd February 1949, as amended, no time-limit has been fixed for receiving applications for January-June, 1949, period from Importers:—

(i) who are actual consumers of industrial raw materials and accessories;

(ii) who have imported the commodities concerned during any financial year between 1937-38 and 1947-48 (inclusive); and

(iii) who are desirous of importing liberally licensable articles.

2. Having regard to the present overall foreign exchange position in respect of dollar, hard and soft currencies and to administrative considerations which necessitate that applications for a half-yearly period should as far as possible be disposed of within that period, it has been decided that applications for licences for items in Parts II to V of the Import Trade Control Schedule, except where last dates have already been fixed in specific cases, should be submitted so as to reach the respective licensing authorities on or before the 10th June 1949. Any applications received after that date will be rejected.

G. R. KAMAT,
Joint Secretary to the
Government of India.
(4612)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports

New Delhi, the 27th May, 1949

PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 25/49-CCI

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED by certain representative trade associations that importers and exporters should not be called on to disclose their precise assessments and income-tax payments to the import and export licensing officers, even if such information is handled with due secrecy by these officers. The Government of India has accepted this suggestion and have decided that only one copy of the certificate in the form prescribed in this office Public Notice No. 1(2)-ITC/49 dated the 8th January 1949 need be presented to the Income tax authorities for their verification and record and that copies of certificates required for furnishing to the Import and Export Licensing authorities should contain only the following particulars in lieu of items 6 and 7 of that form as shown below:—

6(a): Reference No. (or G.I.R. No.) of the assessment.

(b) Whether maximum income tax paid during the past five years was:—

(i) Below Rs. 100/-
(ii) Between Rs. 100/- and Rs. 1,000/-
(iii) Between Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 5,000/-
(iv) Between Rs. 5000/- and Rs. 10,000/-
(v) Above Rs. 10,000/-

NOTE:— The above entries may be completed also in the cases of firms registered under Income tax Act with reference to the tax payable by the firm if assessed as an unregistered firm.

7. In case no final assessment has been made, it should be stated whether tax paid in advance (or payable) on the basis of returns filed under Section 22(1) or (2) and (23) (B) 18A (3) of the income tax act was:—

(i) Below Rs. 100/-
(ii) Between Rs. 100/- and 1,000/-
(iii) Between Rs. 1,000/- and 5,000/-
(iv) Between Rs. 5,000/- and 10,000/-
(v) Above Rs. 10,000/-

G. R. KAMAT,
Chief Controller of Imports.
(4613)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B.E.S. & T. UNDERTAKING SEALED TENDER for the supply of Workmen's Steel Shelving Lockers will be received by the Chief Storekeeper up to noon on 22nd June, 1949.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post. 4318

AUCTION SALES

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT DUKERWADI AND AT SONAPUR STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. under instructions from Mr. Dhunjishaw Temuljee Mistry, Bai Meherbanoo Hormusjee Mistry and Bai Banoobai Jehangirjee Ghista, Executors and Executrices respectively and of the last Will Testament of Mr. Temuljee Dhunjibhoy Mistry deceased, dated 31st October, 1935, will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the following days.

LOT NO. 1
DUKERWADI:

Sale on TUESDAY, 14th June 1949 at 4-30 P.M. on the premises.

All that piece of land with building standing thereon situate at Dukerwady in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 212 square yards (according to the Cadastral Survey Sheet) bearing Collector's New No. 6641 and New Survey No. part of 8135 and Cadastral Survey No. 484 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 3622, Street No. 48.

LOT NO. 2.
SONAPUR LANE:

Sale on FRIDAY, 17th June 1949, at 4-30 P.M. on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax (redeemed) land together with building standing thereon situate at Sonapur Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 116 square yards or thereabout bearing Collector's New Number 2682 and Survey No. 8198 and Cadastral Survey No. 460, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 3504, Street Nos. 69-69A.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Mazagonwalla & Co., at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows St.

AUCTION SALE OF U/S. MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, M/S. BENNETT & CO. will (today) THURSDAY, 2-6-49 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Chinchpokli. Central Stores: About 60 and 20 tons C. I. & Box scrap alluminium copper, brass and gunmetal scrap, Kerosene tins, flushing tanks, gunny bags, drums, lamps, stoves, chisels, files, spanners, hammers, garden shears, showels, powras etc.

Terms 50 p.c. Cash Deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

KASHMIR

READY TO RECEIVE VISITORS AGAIN

The ideal Holiday resort which has Everything to offer!

Hotel and Houseboat accommodation available at very reasonable prices.

CAMPING & TREKKING TOURS

Air or train reservations made Motor transport normal again.

For full Tourist facilities apply to:—

THOS. COOK & SON

(Continental & Overseas) Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta, Chittagong, Colombo, Delhi, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Rangoon, Simla, Singapore and throughout the world.

STEARIC ACID

TRIPLE PRESSED WHITE CRYSTALLINE IN SLABS
19½ per lb. C.I.F. BOMBAY
IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
HYDE & BATES, INC.
17, JOHN St., NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
Cables: "HYDATE" NEW YORK

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AS EXHILIRATING as the LIGHTNING

Roshni

REHANA, MUMTAZ ALI, (Late) Mr. V. H. DESAI
5TH WEEK Songs: SANTOSHI Music: C. RAMCHANDRA

NOVELTY 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
SURYA Sat. Sun. Mat. 12-30 4, 6-45, 9-30.
CENTRAL F. D. Release

7th WEEK SAIGAL LIVES AGAIN IN MURLI'S

AT SWASTIK Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 TAJ 4, 7, 10
(Swastik India Ltd. Release)

PEDNEKAR & CO., LIMITED
SEWING MACHINE DEALERS
172, Girgaon Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22738.

10th WEEK
Directed by V. SHANTARAM
NEW WEST END
APNA DESH
3, 6-15, 9-30 Adv. Booking as usual

THE WHOLE TOWN IS LAUGHING & CHEERING!!!
Starring:— SURAIYA SHAM & others
Produced & Directed by:— M. SADIQ
RATAN PICTURES' UNUSUAL MUSICOMEDY
CharDin
ROXY Daily: 3-15, 6-15, 9-15 Sun. & Hol. 12-30 (Adv. Bkgs. 9-30 to 12 : 4 to 6)
JAI-HIND & RIVOLI Daily: 1, 4, 6-45 & 9-30 p.m. (Adv. Bkgs: 11 to 2 & 4 to 8)
Daily: 12-30, 3-30, 6-30, 9-30. (A LIBERTY Pictures Release)

TOMORROW is the DAY when AMBICA Films
Starring: NARGIS, DILIP KUMAR, NALINI JAIWANT and others
Produced and Directed by M. I. DHARAMSEY
Music: ANIL BISWAS
Photography: JAL MISTRY
MAKE SURE OF YOUR SEATS TODAY!
A Cine India Services Purchase (B'by Pres.)
An EVERGREEN Release
ANOKHA PYAR
which took the NORTH by storm will be released in Bombay at
SUPER AND KISMAT
3-15, 6-15, 9-30 Sun., Mat. at 12 noon
Booking 9-30 to 11-30 & 5 to 7

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISPOSALS

The last date for receipt of Tender No. RCS/91004/VAR for Tug 'Zalfaquar' and sea-plane tender is extended to 30th June '49. Offers are to be kept open upto 1-8-1949, and those who have already tendered should confirm this in writing. The tenders will be opened in public at 11 a.m. on 1-7-1949 but acceptance of offer for Tug 'Zulfaquar' will be decided by Director General of Disposals, New Delhi along with the offers received against his tender No. DGD/MMH-6/Tug 'Zulfaquar'.

Issued by
REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS),
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Phone No: 30041.
AC/RCD-B/36

STRONG, ACTIVE AND FREE FROM ILLNESS...
thanks to this complete FOOD-TONIC

Children need an *extra* FOOD-TONIC to keep them fit and healthy. Give them Scott's Emulsion, recommended by doctors for over 70 years, both as a FOOD and for its TONIC properties. The *emulsified* cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion contains fats of high food-value in a super-digestible form, *plus* Vitamin A for growth and protection against illness, and in addition Vitamin D which enables the hypophosphites to supply essential calcium and phosphorus to build strong, healthy bones and teeth. Scott's is equally good for adults and convalescents.

Scott's Emulsion is much more effective than plain cod-liver oil. 8 times better as a growth-promoter than butter or ghee. One big spoonful of Scott's has the bone-building value of 4 glasses of fresh milk!

SCOTT'S Emulsion
Wholesale Distributors: IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.
Calcutta — Bombay — Madras — Kanpur — New Delhi — Cochin
GIVE SCOTT'S TO YOUR CHILDREN — AND SEE HOW THEY THRIVE!

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

HINDU: Jeth, Shud 6, 2005.
MUSLIM: Shaban 4, 1368.
PARSI: Deh 3, 1318.
SUNRISE: 6-1 a.m.
SUNSET: 7-13 p.m.
HIGH TIDE: 03-09, 16-13.
LOW TIDE: 09-05, 22-48.

Today's Engagements

STOCK EXCHANGE: Annual general meeting of members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association at D. P. B. E. Hall at 12 noon.

BOLSHEVIK MAZDOOR PARTY OF INDIA: Meeting of friends, sympathisers and members of the Party at Party Office, 18, Khotachi Wadi, Vithalonai Patel Road at 6-30 p.m.

'PERFECT TRAP' FOR R. P. AIYAR

Karanjia's Statement In Court

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

Mr. R. K. Karanjia, Editor of the "Blitz" said before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today, that he wanted to lay a perfect trap for Mr. R. P. Aiyar, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Couch", Bombay weekly.

Mr. Karanjia made this statement in the course of his cross-examination by Mr. S. K. Ambedkar, Defence Counsel for Mr. Aiyar who is charged for intentionally blackmailing Mr. Karanjia and extorting from him Rs. 750 in January, 1949.

When Aiyar first came to the "Blitz" office, Mr. Karanjia said, he "kicked him out". Later, under the advice of his deputy, Mr. Nadkarni and his lawyers, he wrote a letter to Aiyar on December 11, asking Aiyar to meet him. Mr. Karanjia said he was curious to know what the accused had against him and who were the persons behind him. He alleged that some photographs and papers were stolen from his office by Aiyar. On December 13, he wrote a letter to the late Mr. S. A. Brelvi. Mr. Karanjia said that Aiyar continuously "pestered" him on phone, paid uncalled-for visits to his office and residence, and called him and his wife by their personal names from the window of his house at Marine Drive.

In reply to further questions, he said that his deputy, Mr. Nadkarni went to the Anti-Corruption Branch Office on his behalf to discuss the matter with the Police, but no complaint was lodged. He went to the A. C. B. office on January 6 and a statement was recorded by the A.C.B. officials.

The case was adjourned to January 3.

Mr. S. K. Ambedkar appeared for the defence, Mr. R. K. Khare for the prosecution and Mr. K. R. Bhande watched the proceedings for Mr. Karanja.

RADIO

BOMBAY, Thursday June 2.

BOMBAY—A
244 meters (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. V. R. Sardeshmukh 7-45 J. Y. Pandit Violin 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Natavarlal P. Vaidya (Bhajans) 8-45 News (G)
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Natvarlal P. Vaidya Guj. Geet 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As In Bombay B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Dance Music
244 metres (1,231 kc/s); 31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s) from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.
5-0 Sarojini Nadkarni (Vocal) 5-30 As In Bombay B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 V. R. Sardeshmukh 6-45 J. Y. Pandit (Violin) 7-0 Topic Of Day 7-10 Local Report 7-15 Leela Sardesai 7-45 Film Music 8-0 Natvarlal P. Vaidya 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As In Bombay B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As In Bombay B 10-0 Mehli Mehta (Violin) 10-30 Hansel And Gretel Suite

BOMBAY—B
353 metres (850 kc/s) 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. As In Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Shankar Rao Mohite 8-30 p.m. News (M) 8-45 Sarojini Nadkarni (Vocal).
353 metres (850 kc/s); 31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)
12-45 p.m. As In Bombay A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Inayat Allah Rakha 1-10 Bhavgeeten 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Vanita Mandal (M).
353 metres (850 kc/s); 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s); from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m. 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.
5-0 As In Bombay A 5-30 Children's Half-Hour 6-0 Inayat Allah Rakha 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As In Bombay A 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Sarojini Nadkarni (Vocal) 8-30 Hasata Ramata 8-40 Musical Interlude 8-45 "Chakmak" Roopak in Gujarati 9-0 Leela Sardesai 9-25 Gulab Bai Bijapurkar 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Talk (E) 10-0 V. R. Sardeshmukh 10-30 Shankar Rao Mohite.

BARODA:AHMEDABAD
250 metres (1,200 kc/s)
7-30 Morning Variety 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Bhargavi Divetiya (Geeto) 8-30 B. M. Shirke (Lalit on Sundari) 8-45 News (G) 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 B. M. Shirke (Purvi on Sundari) 6-25 Bhargavi Divetia, (Geeto); 6-35 Gramjano Mate (From Baroda only) 6-35 Majur Bhaiyo Mate (From Ahmedabad) 7-0 p.m. Film Songs 7-15 Khorakna Morchapar 7-30 Dost Mohammad (Vocal) 8-0 Pankaj Mallick 8-10 Local 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Apni Farmaish 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Abhang and Pad 9-30 Prabhakar Joshi (Bageshri) 9-45 Sadiq Ali Khan 10-0 Dost Mohammad (Vocal) 10-30 Close down.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES FOR BOMBAY

5-Year Scheme To Cost Rs. 21 Lakhs

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

THE Government of Bombay has approved a revised scheme for the organisation of co-operative farming societies in the Province.

The main object of the scheme is to increase the yield of the land, to secure better return to the cultivators by consolidation of holdings and by adoption of methods of improved farming and marketing of agricultural produce.

It is proposed to introduce cottage and small scale industries and subsidiary occupations to provide a supplementary source of income to the members as farming is only a seasonal occupation.

The revised scheme has been prepared in the light of the recommendations made by Captain S. P. Mohite in his report on the co-operative farming in the Province. The scheme which will extend over a period of five years is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 21,00,000.

CATEGORIES OF LAND

Generally, the lands available for co-operative farming could be classified into the following three main categories: (1) Lands which are actually under cultivation in fragments, but could be pooled together for joint cultivation on a co-operative basis on the part of the land holders and protected tenants: (2) Lands which are Government lands or lands owned by the absentee landlords and which are actually under cultivation; and (3) lands which are Government waste or private uncultivated lands which need to be reclaimed or developed and are not ready for cultivation.

Formation of a co-operative joint farming society has been visualised in the case of land falling under the first category and encouragement would be given to the proprietors of lands as well as protected tenants to form a compact block of land by pooling their lands falling under the second and third categories which provide a suitable basis for the formation of collective or a tenant farming. In the case of Government waste lands, however, the Agricultural Department will undertake the work preliminary to making the lands fit for cultivation. Where cultivators wish to make joint efforts for a single purpose such as tractor-ploughing of lands, provision of irrigation facilities by putting up engines and pumping sets and putting up bunds on a mass scale or introduction of other improvements to increase the productivity of their lands, co-operative better farming societies would be organised.

The whole of the Province, with particular reference to the following districts in the first instance, will be selected for the application of the scheme.

Thana, Surat, Kanara, Dharwar, East and West Khandesh Districts where there is scope for the organisation of co-operative collective or tenant farming societies by taking lands from the Government and or private landlords.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Co-operative farming by pooling of lands requires to be encouraged Landlords who pool their lands for joint cultivation, will, therefore, be given remission or rebate of land assessment for one year.

Similarly, a subsidy not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in the first year and Rs. 750 in each of the 2nd and 3rd years for the purchase of seed, manure, implements, etc. according to the size and nature of the co-operative farm might be sanctioned by the Registrar of co-operative societies if such help is necessary in addition to the remission of land revenue.

For the co-operative farming societies formed for the backward class people or in the backward areas, the Government would contribute upto Rs. 4,000 to the share capital of each society. The advance would be returnable in five annual instalments. The loans will bear a nominal rate of interest of 1 per cent. per annum.

Long-term loans at a concessional rate of 3½ per cent interest for the purchase of heavy costly agricultural implements such as oil engines, installation of pumping sets, tractor ploughing, etc., and other land improvement or development schemes would be given by the Government. The entire farm and its assets will remain the property of the Government until the loan is fully repaid. Normally, co-operative farming societies will arrange to raise loans from the land mortgage banks and central banks. But where such loans are not available at a low rate of interest, loans may have to be provided.

GODOWN FACILITIES

To construct godowns for the storage of agricultural produce and implements and buildings for cattle barns, the Government will give assistance to the extent of 25 per cent. of the cost of such godowns or barns as subsidy and up to 75 per cent by way of long-term loan at 3½ per cent interest. The loan will be repayable in five annual instalments.

In the case of backward class farming societies, the lands are usually given on new tenure. There will therefore, be no security for loans to be given to such societies. Accordingly, the Government will waive the condition of taking security from such societies for the long-term loans in addition to the land, machinery, etc., purchased or constructed, out of the amount of loan. In case such societies need finance from the central banks to whom also they cannot offer additional security, the Government will consider the question of giving guarantee of the margin of losses to co-operative financing agencies provided such cases are referred to the Government as and when they arise.

AID FOR DEVELOPMENT

Where the co-operative farming societies take over Government waste lands on lease from the Government, their development will be undertaken by the Agricultural Department and the cost on account of their development will be borne by the Government in the first instance, the cost of development being treated as a loan to the co-operative farming society to which the lands are to be handed over for exploitation. In cases, however, where a co-operative farming society takes up the work of the development of reclamation of a part of the land, it would be entitled to a subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost of development and the remaining cost of 75 per cent. would be given in the form of a long-term loan bearing 3½ per cent interest, provided such subsidy and loan from the Government will be subject to the scrutiny of estimates.

In the case of waste lands for the development of which there are no rules relating to the grant of remission of land revenue, the Government will be prepared to remit land revenue for one year.

PREMIER TO TOUR ADIWASI TRACT

Education Scheme To Be Launched

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, who returned to Bombay from New Delhi today, told pressmen that the new constitution of India would be passed by August 15, if the present pace of the work of the Constituent Assembly was maintained.

Mr. Kher said that he had interrupted his stay at Delhi and returned to the province as he had to attend to Government work. He was going on a tour of the Adiwasi villages in Thana District on Friday to launch the compulsory education scheme for Adiwasi children. He will be opening nearly 50 new schools during his two-day tour.

After his return Mr. Kher will proceed to Bijapur for a few days. He will, however, go back to New Delhi within a fortnight to attend the Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Kher will meet the 'ad hoc' committee of the members of the Opposition party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation tomorrow.

The Premier told reporters that the question of forming readjusted districts in the merged States would be finally decided before he went to New Delhi.

Special Morning Shows

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

Five cinema shows have been organised in aid of the Contemporary Theatre on June 5, 12 and 26 and July 3 and 10 at the Excelsior. The shows are in the morning and each day will show a different picture. On June 5, the picture to be shown is 'The Life of Emile Zola,' starring Paul Muni. The rates of admission are Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

WEATHER

POONA, June 1 (API):

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours recorded from June 1, 1949, and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours (IST) on June 1:

Ahmedabad 102 83 0 0 0, Ahmednagar 92 72 0 0 minus 0.1, Allahabad 105 87 0 0 0, Baroda 105 84 0 0 0, Banaras 107 78 0 0 minus 0.1, Bhopal 102 78 0 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 84 76 1.3 1.3 plus 1.1, Calcutta 101 82 0 0 minus 0.2, Calicut 75 74 3.0 3.0 plus 2.6, Cuttack 107 83 0 0 minus 0.2, Dehra Dun 100 73 0 0 0, Delhi 101 73 0.1 0.1 plus 0.1, Gwalior 107 71 0 0, Hyderabad (Dn) 98 77 0 0 minus 0.1, Indore 104 71 0.4 plus 0.4, Jaipur 105 72 0.5 0.5, Lahore 101 74 T 0 0, Lucknow 107 85 0 0 minus 0.1, Madras 101 78 0.3 0.3 plus 0.2, Mysore 82 68 1.1 1.1 plus 1.0, Ootacamund 62 55 0.2 0.2, Pachmarhi 92 71 0 0 0, Patna 105 83 0 0 0, Peshawar 105 77 0 0 0, Poona 87 75 T 0 minus 0.1, Rajkot 101 82 0 0 0, Ranchi 99 71 0.3 0.3 plus 0.2, Sholapur 97 74 0 0 minus 0.1, Simla —57 0.1 0.1 0, Surat 97 82 0 0, Vizagapattam 97 85 0 0 minus 0.1.

Following is the daily weather summary for Wednesday, June 1:

The trough of low pressure which appeared off the Konkan last week now lies off Kathiawar coast and the associated wave of low pressure is moving north-westwards. Temporary incursion of monsoon air up to the Konkan which occurred under its influence is still maintained, but is feeble. The monsoon is moderate in South Malabar.

Rainfall has been widespread in the Konkan and Malabar and occurred locally in the Bombay, Deccan and Mysore. Local thundershowers have occurred in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the East United Provinces, the East Punjab, East Rajputana, Madhya Bharat, the West Central Provinces, Berar and South-East Madras and scattered thunder showers in Assam, Bihar, Saurashtra and the East Central Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 2ND: Rainfall will be widespread in Malabar and the Konkan and local in Mysore and the Bombay, Deccan. Local thundershowers are likely in north-east India outside Orissa, in the Central parts of the country and in and near the Punjab-Kumaon Hills. Scattered showers are likely in Saurashtra, Gujerat and South-East Madras and scattered dust or thunder storms in East Rajputana and in the plains of the East Punjab and the United Provinces.

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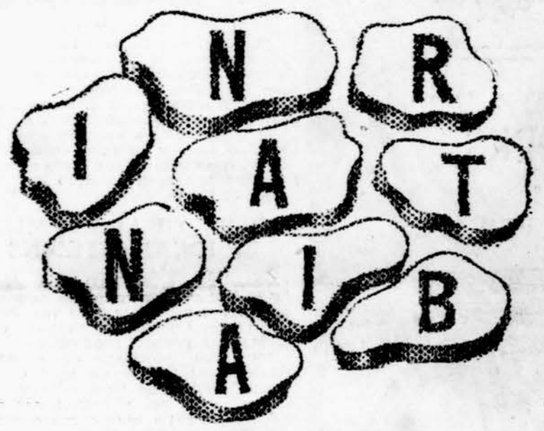

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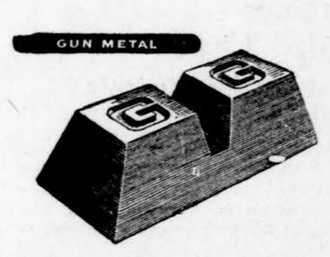

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RUNS OVER BOY AND BOLTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay city police are looking for a lorry driver, who is alleged to have knocked down and killed a five year old boy, after which he is reported to have vanished with the lorry.

The lorry, it is stated, belongs to the Oriental Transport Company; but the driver who took it out last evening on one of his routine jobs, has not turned up after running over the boy.

It is stated that the lorry was being driven at high speed and on the wrong side of the road from West to East along Sandhurst Road. In its mad career it ran over a five year old boy who happened to be passing along the road. The boy died on the spot as a result of multiple injuries.

The lorry however did not stop. All that people could do was to note down its number—BMS 1939—and report to the police. Sub-Inspector Marathe, of the Dongri Police station who was assigned to investigate this case is still trying to find out the whereabouts of the lorry, as well as the driver.

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Contribution Of Buddhism To Indian Culture

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"The adoption of Asoka's Dharmchakra as a part of the national flag of India, constituted a recognition of the contribution made by Buddhism to India culture" said Dr. B. G. Gokhale in the course of a paper on the extent of Buddhist contribution to Indian culture, under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on Tuesday.

Mr. P. M Lad, who presided said that Buddhism was a natural and logical development of early Aryan culture.

Dr. Gokhale said there was scarcely any aspect of Indian life which Buddhism did not touch and transform. In the racial sphere it was the first attempt at unity and understanding through a common creed In the sphere of social relations it was a new humanism with its message of unity and equality of life. In the realm of thought it was primarily responsible for the enthronement of reason and in the domain of art it was the motive-force behind many of the most beautiful creations of Indian imagination and craft.

The Buddhist movement produced poets like Asvaghosa, logicians like Dignaga, philosophers like Nagarjuan and Vasubandhu and many nameless artists who carved imperishable beauty in stone and painted the frescoes of Ajanta. It was again the Buddhist missionary who carried with his creed the best that was in Indian Culture to distant countries of Asia thus making an international force for Asian Unity.

The Hon. Secretary, Prof. G. M. Moraes, proposing a vote of thanks said, that this was the second monthly meeting they were having this year and reminded the members of the Buddha's comment on the frequent meetings of the Vajjians: "So long as the Vajjians foregather, thus often and frequent the meetings of their clan, so long may they be expected not to decline but to prosper."

MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS CO.

Mr. Janubhai Desai Resigns Directorship

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Janubhai Devidas Desai, Solicitor has resigned his directorship of Morarji Goculdas Mills Company. In the High Court suit filed by Mr. Shivprasad Rungta regarding the Agency of the Mills, Mr. Janubhai Desai's name had appeared as a defendent, but as he had already resigned as a Director of the Company his name as a defendant has been removed by the order of the Judge.

HOME GUARDS MUST BE IDEAL CITIZENS

KARAD, Thursday.

"The Home Guards organisation is meant not merely to help the Police but its most important function consists in turning out good citizens. To fulfil this function, every Home Guard must become an ideal citizen himself and make ideal citizens of others," said Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, addressing the Home Guards rally at Karad yesterday.

Mr. Desai stressed the need for creating the climate of right type under the existing conditions by infusing the spirit of civic sense and patriotism and doing everything possible that could strengthen the position of Free India.

Congress Worker Stabbed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A young Congress worker, by name Vairagi, was set upon, severely belaboured and stabbed by a gang at Mazagaon on Tuesday evening. He sustained serious injuries and has been removed to a city hospital.

The police are making inquiries. The assailants have not been traced so far.

MRS. CHARLOTTE HUTH ACQUITTED

No Defiance Of Deportation Order

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mrs. Charlotte H. P. Huth, Secretary to the Vice-Consul for Luxemburg, in Bombay, who was charged for defying a deportation order by the Foreign Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. was acquitted by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, this afternoon when she produced a British passport, stating that she was a British subject and not a German as contended by the Police.

Describing the passport as a "solemn document," the Magistrate said that it allowed her to pass freely without let or hindrance. She required to be given every assistance and protection in this country.

Mr. R. K. Khare, Police Prosecutor contended that Mrs. Huth was born in Berlin in 1905 and married a Muslim, a British Indian subject, who died in 1940. During the war she was interned in the Satara Camp, where she married Mr. H. P. Huth, a Jew of Viennese origin in 1944, whom she divorced in November 1946. Mr. Huth went away to Palestine.

Mrs. Huth admitted that she signed a document requiring her to leave the country. She did it to get a release from the concentration camp. She was arrested by the Police last year and kept in custody for ten days. She was later released when the Consul for Luxemburg stood surety for her. She maintained that she was a British subject and resided in India for the last 18 years.

Mrs. Huth produced a British passport in the court and said that she stood under the protection of the United Kingdom Government. She said, "I refuse to answer any questions put by the Prosecution."

The Prosecution argued that the passport was issued on May 27, while she was served an order in March this year.

Acquitting Mrs. Huth, the Chief Presidency Magistrate said that she was a British subject and there was nothing to show that she was not a British subject in the month of March. He added that the deportation order was bad in law.

Food Distribution In Rural Areas

ORDER TO TAKE EFFECT FROM JUNE 1

BOMBAY, Wednesday.—The Bombay Essential Articles (Rural Areas) Distribution Order, 1949, was issued by the Government of Bombay on January 5, 1949, on which date only two of its clauses were brought into force. The latter of these clauses prescribes a form of declaration to be given by the persons requiring a consumer's permit in rural areas.

The Government has already issued a notification bringing the remaining clauses of the Order into effect from June 1, 1949, in the whole of the Province, including the areas of the merged and integrated States.

This Order is designd to introduce statutory control over the distribution of essential articles (for the present only foodgrains and cloth) even in the rural (i.e., non-rationed) areas where the control exercised so far has been of an administrative nature only.

Any person desiring to obtain any essential articles must first take a consumer's permit after making an application to the village officer in a prescribed form. Forms of the application can be obtained from the village officers who are under an obligation to verify the particulars and issue a permit within seven days, if the applicant is entitled to a permit.

The Order specifically exempts from control, the sale or disposal of foodgrains by an agriculturist to any other person for his consumption, provided the quantity does not exceed three lbs., and also allows payment of wages in kind to a village balutedar or to a labourer employed for agricultural work.

It also approves of the Grain Banks recovering in kind advances made to its members together with interest. Advances can also be recovered by superior holders from agriculturists, but nothing more than the advance actually made can be recovered.

Seamen's Union Chief Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Ahmedalikhan Gulamalikhan, organiser and propaganda officer of the Seamen's Union (Red Flag) was arrested by the police yesterday evening for allegedly printing bogus subscription receipt books and making an unauthorised collection from seamen.

It was stated that the accused, along with another, who is still not traced, got printed bogus receipt books and collected subscription from seamen. The exact amount collected by the accused, is yet not assessed. The arrest was made by the police on the strength of a complaint made by the Secretary of the Union.

The accused was bailed in the Esplanade Court today.

Levy Of Fees In Government Hospitals

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The rules governing the levy of fees in the Government and State-aided hospitals in the Province of Bombay have been modified by the Government. The notification embodying the charges has been published in part I of the Bombay Government Gazette dated April 14.

CENTRE TAKES OVER BHOPAL

Brief Ceremony

BHOPAL, June 1. (A.P.I.): Bhopal State was today taken over as a Chief Commissioner's Province of the Indian Union.

The change in the State's status was announced by the first Chief Commissioner, Mr. N. B Bonerjie at a brief ceremony at the Secretariat Ground, where the eighth battalion of the Madras Regiment held a parade. A large gathering, including officials and prominent citizens, was present.

Mr. Bonerjie who was received at the ground by Lt.-Col. P. Gopal Ayya, Officer Commanding the battalion, and Mr. Rajendra Kumar Bharya, Chief Secretary, Bhopal State, took the salute at the march past and inspected a guard of honour provided by the battalion. Later Mr. Bonerjie unfurled the Indian Union flag to the playing of 'Jana Gana Mana' by the Sultania Band.

MENON MEETS ORISSA STATES' RULERS

Settlement Of Their Private Properties Discussed

PURI, May 31 (A.P.I.): The Adviser to the States Ministry, Mr. V. P. Menon, today continued his discussions with the rulers of the Orissa states over the settlement of their private properties. The discussions will be resumed tomorrow.

Mr. D. Vrege, Adviser to the Government of Orissa on States and Mr. N. M. Buch, Joint Secretary to the States Ministry were present at the talks.

Mr. Menon met the rulers at a conference at the Curcuit House in the morning and later had discussions with individual rulers. He was understood to have had consultations with the Premier of Orissa, Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, today.

In an interview with the Associated Press of India, Mr. Menon said the discussions were going on well and he hoped to complete them tomorrow evening.

WANTS NIZAM TO BE DEPOSED

HYDERABAD (UPA): J. H. Subbiah, ranking leader of the Hyderabad Scheduled Castes Federation, declared that the "Nizam should be deposed because in league with Razakars, he carried on intrigues against his own people."

He asserted: "In this age of democracy when all the ruling princes of India have gone, the Nizam cannot be an exception."

The President of the Scheduled Castes Federation told the United Press of America that his Federation which "represents 4,000,000 scheduled caste persons of Hyderabad, has a clear political and economic programme."

The Federation wants:

1. The disintegration of Hyderabad
2. Nationalization of basic industries, collectivization of land and compulsory insurance for every individual."

Subbiah explained: "A disintegrated Hyderabad with its three portions merging with Andhra, Karnatak and Maharashtra will redound to the immense benefit of its people. It will have the larger resources of the Indian provinces and the scheduled castes will have all the benefits and privileges granted by the Indian Constituent Assembly."

He said the demand for disintegration has been voiced by Swami Ramanand Tirth, the Socialist Party, and the Federation and so "sooner or later it is bound to be realized."

Referring to the Muslims he said they had "suffered much after the police action and should be rehabilitated." He said that how "the Muslims should disabuse their minds of the false ideas of the Laik Ali Regime and throw cast in their lot with the people."

He claimed the Federation's membership to be 800,000.

DON'T FALL A PREY TO FALSE PROPAGANDA

Tapase's Call To Workers: Warning Against Strikes

RAVALGAON, Wednesday.

If workers in field and factory, who constituted the real creators of national wealth, educated themselves properly and advanced generally in other respects, they could rightly aspire to hold positions of highest honour in land. They must not fall a prey to false and vicious propaganda carried on desperately by Communists but must exercise their adult franchise wisely and with discrimination.

This advice was given to workers of Ravalgaon Sugar Farm on May 30, by Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Government of Bombay, while giving away prizes to teachers who had offered their honorary services to the Adult Literacy Committee of the Ravalgaon Rashtriya Sugar Workers' Union which conducted nine centres during the past year and made about 400 people literate. He warned them against strikes which affected production.

Speaking on the nationalisation of industries, Mr. Tapase dispelled needless doubts and said that it would affect only about 25 major or key industries discribed as "Defence Industries" which ought to be owned by the Government in the interest of the nation. There still remained a wide field for private enterprise.

Addressing a group of Adiwasis at Malegaon earlier the same day, Mr. Tapase urged them to take the fullest advantage of the facilities offered by the Government for their all-round amelioration.

TELEGRAMS IN HINDI

First Message Sent

ALLAHABAD, June 1 (A.P.I.): History was made in telegraph transmission service in India today when for the first time telegrams written in Hindi were transmitted in Devanagri script from here to Benaras, Agra and Kanpur.

The Devnagri transmission has been introduced to start with between Allahabad and Banaras, Allahabad and Agra Lucknow and Cawnpore and Patna and Gaya.

At 9-30 this morning the first telegrams written in Hindi were transmitted in Devanagri script by the Allahabad telegraph office to these three places. They were telegrams of greetings from the All-India Hindi Sohitya Sammelan authorities, Allahabad, to Kashi Nagri Pracharni Sabha, Banaras and the Nagri Prachar Sabha, Agra.

The telegrph service was first introduced in India in 1851 during the British regime. Long distance lines were opened for general traffic in 1855 under the Telegraph Act 24, of 1854. The language and script of telegrams was English in Roman script.

Within two years of her independence, the Government of India has introduced transmission in Hindi in Devanagri script.

The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and Nagri Pracharani Sabha were the pioneers to plead for the introduction of telegraph service in Hindi in Devanagri script which has been fulfilled today.

A large gathering, including Mr. K. N. R. Pillai, Controller of Telegrapn Traffic, Government of India, was present at the inauguration ceremony.

MEDICAL CHECK UP OF POOR FAMILIES

Madras Corporation's Health Centre

MADRAS, June 1 (A.P.I.): Nearly 300 poor and lower middle class families in Madras City are receiving a periodical medical check up by the medical unit attached to Ashok Vihar, a health and recreation centre run by the Corporation of Madras.

Modelled on the lines of the Peckam Health Centre in England, the Madras institution was stated to be the first of its kind in India and the third such in the world.

Housed in the spacious building, formerly occupied by the Army Welfare Centre in People's Park in the heart of the city, Ashok Vihar has a wide foreground, its equipment and construction costing over Rs. 1,05,000. The Corporation of Madras is incurring a recurring expenditure of Rs. 60,000 annually over this institution.

The institution, primarily intended for "the less privileged class of families", has grown in popularity and has a membership strength of over 1,500, including a large number of women and children. The first anniversary of Ashok Vihar is now being celebrated with a week's programme of health lectures, sports and other entertainments.

India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharial Nehru, in a message, stated: "Many happy returns of the day to Ashok Vihar May there be many more such centres".

The primary object of the Centre is to maintain optimum standard of health by periodical health overhauls and advice and to provide recreational and educational facilities to all the members. The Centre has, also for its aim, the raising of the standards of living of the member families in all aspects of life — social, economical and educational.

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

Advisory Body Meets

CALCUTTA, June 1 (API): The Advisory Committee of the Damodar Valley Corporation, at its first meeting, held today, reviewed the progress made by the Corporation. It decided to go ahead with the construction of the Tilaiya Dam under departmental supervision. The budget estimate of expenditure on the Tilaiya project in 1949-50 is about Rs. 60,00,000.

The Committee was informed that the preparation of the designs and the target estimates for the Konar Dam had been entrusted to a French firm of engineers.

The Committee, which consists of seven members, was constituted recently. It has been entrusted with the task of examining the progress of the project periodically and providing liaison between the Corporation and the three participating governments.

SAURASHTRA PREMIER WARNS GIRASDARS

RAJKOT, June 1 (A.P.I.): Mr. U. N. Dheber, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, today warned girasdars (landowners) that unless they discontinued their demonstrations in support of their claim to evict tenants from their land and cultivate it themselves, the Government would be compelled to introduce stricter tenancy legislation.

In a statement today, Mr. Dheber said he hoped it was not true that 'girasdars' from Rajasthan had been invited to participate in the 'struggle' in Saurashtra. Otherwise, the matter would have to be represented to the Government of India.

Over 900 girasdars have so far been arrested for defying the ban on processions and demonstrations in this connection. But the government later released most of them, detaining some of their leaders.

Token Strike In City Firm

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Protesting against the introduction of a new trade test and the discharge of a workman, six hundred workers of Greaves Cotton & Co. and allied concerns went on a token strike today. The strike was peaceful and no incidents were reported.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

TENDERS in prescribed forms are invited for the purchase and removal of the following stores.

A. Air compressor, portable on skids Diesel Engine driven Cap. 105 CFM size 5-1/2"x5-1/2"x4-1/2" class WK.70 (Sullivan U.S.A.) less battery and starting handle. Quantity 1 No.; Located at D. G. A. Stores Depot, Ghatkopar.

TENDER NO. RCS|CPM|MISC|42

B. Electric Crane 12-T Goliath in good condition fitted with six (DC) Motors, Span 70 ft. between rails and extension 15 ft. either side. Quantity I No. located at Frere Basin, BOMBAY.

(TENDER NO. RCS|CPM| 44274|15|406.)

C. (1) Brass terminals 4 BA I shank complete with nuts. Quantity. 126807 Nos.

(2) 4 B.A Brass terminals 3/4". Quantity 75281 Nos.

LOCATION: D. G. I. & S. DEPOT, SEWRI.

(TENDER NO. RCS|CPM|45204|16|432)

D. Calculators, course and speed calculators Mk. IIA. Quantity 17 Nos., located at RIN Stores Depot, Vikhroli.

(TEN 74|588|MMH-IV.)

E. G. S. Bodies S|M 2686 for Chevrolet Model 8444—101" 4x4 Chasts. Quantity 2 Nos., located at D. G. (I&S) Depot, Sewri, BOMBAY.

(TENDER NO. RCS|11006|VH).

F. Electrodes Carbon Ex-COD; Kandivli, Cells accumulators, Spares for projectors, Mirrors for Projectors, and spares for search light ex R.I.N. Stores, Depot, Vikhroli.

(TENDER NO. RCS| 34526|19|180|MMH-IV).

Tenders should be submitted in prescribed forms obtainable from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals) Bombay at Rs. 5|- per set (not refundable) in cash|Money order. The tender forms contain full particulars of stores, instructions to tender, opening date, condition of Sale and inspection permit.

Tenders should be addressed to the Regional Commissioner (Disposals) Bombay. The last date of receipt of Tenders is 27-6-1949.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Scholarships
For Scheduled Castes
And Other Backward Classes Students
1949-50

Applications are invited on the prescribed Application form for Government of India Scholarships for 1949-50 to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and Other Backward Classes. These scholarships are tenable in recognized institutions in India imparting education beyond the Matriculation stage in the following courses mentioned in order of perference:

1. MEDICINE & ALLIED SUBJECTS INCLUDING NURSING.
2. ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURE.
3. AGRICULTURE INCLUDING FORESTRY & VETERINARY SCIENCE.
4. TECHNOLOGY.
5. SCIENCE.
6. EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICE.
7. COMMERCE.
8. LAW.
9. ARTS, SOCIAL SCIENCE. FINE ARTS AND LIBRARY SCIENCE.

Candidates who are in receipt of scholarships for 1948-49 and wish to get their scholarships renewed for 1949-50 are required to send their applications on the form prescribed for "Renewals". Those who applied last year but were not selected should submit fresh applications, if they wish to be considered under the current year's scheme.

Application forms together with information regarding rules and regulations governing the award of these scholarships are obtainable free of charge from the Secretary, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Board, Ministry of Education, New Delhi-3.

The last date for receipt of applications is July 31, 1949. Candidates in their own interest are advised to apply for scholarships as early as possible and in any case before July 31, 1949.

A.C. 32

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A PRODUCT OF THE RADIOL COMPANY LONDON ENGLAND

Railwaymen Gain Full Points Against Amateurs

BOOTED PLAYERS OUTSTANDING ON SLIPPERY SURFACE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

G.I.P. Railway beat Bombay Amateurs by three goals to nothing in the First Division of the Harwood Football League. On a wet ground, though not too slippery booted players were quite at home and they played in quite a lively encounter, replete with thrills.

For the Railway, D'Mello, Shiva and Tambe were outstanding. Duncan, the centre half was hard working and was the best man on the field. For the Amateurs N. Puttran in deep defence, Bhoja in goal and Roy, the centre forward are ones that need mention, for making a good fight of a losing battle.

G.I.P. Railway and Bombay Amateurs were playing under conditions that were ideal only for a booted team, the ground was sodden with the day's downpour, but still it was not too bad. The Railway had the advantage and in the twentieth minute of play they gained a goal from an opponents boot.

Bhoja, the Amateurs' goalie fell in trying to collect and Shetty the left back tried to cover, but in doing so collided with Bhoja and the ball got his boot and rolled slowly into goal. The first half ended tamely, the Railway maintaining their solitary goal lead.

Early on resumption from a penalty corner the Railway gained a second goal through outside left Bhikoo. Shiva shot first time and the ball rebounded off a defender he passed to Bhikoo who made no mistake to beat Bhoja with a low shot, the ball nimbly slipping off the goalie's hands.

From now on the Amateurs were pressing and they forced no less than six penalty corners in the short space of three minutes, but all were in vain. The Railway were just scratching their heads in an attempt to clear the ball from their area. The Railwaymen transferred play on getting out of this tight corner and the Amateurs' goalie was called upon to save time and again. The ball travelled across goalmouth on at least three occasions and above the bar more often.

In the twentieth minute of the second period Tambe gave M. D'Souza the Railwaymen's centre forward a through pass, which M. D'Souza ran through with on his own and beat Bhoja with a terrific drive. The Railway earned their third goal.

The Amateurs never looked like making up their minds to make any dangerous moves. They were more of a disjointed side and team work would have helped them a great deal. Roy once again today tried to make an opening for himself on the extreme right by switching over from centre forward position, but his halves failed to feed him sufficiently. Also Jones the half back cleared first time. The Railway though kept for quite some time on the defensive did all they could to keep a clean sheet and they succeeded. Their goal-keeper, More, never looked very much troubled for his deep defenders were hardworking. They finally prevailed by three clear goals. The Amateurs have still to win a match, in this first division of the Harwood League.

The teams:

G.I.P. RLY. 'A'—R. More; G. D'Mello, Chari, A. Duncan, B. Duncan, D. Jones; Swami, Tambe, M. D'Souza, Shiva, Bhikoo.

BOMBAY AMATEURS.—Bhoja; N. Puthran, K. R. Shetty; Banjera, Uchil, R. M. Shetty, S. S. Karkera, A. K. Puthran, N. K. Roy, Chandu, V. Sahari.

Referee: Panton.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

E. I. Railway Beat Kalighat

CALCUTTA, June 1 (API): Good team work and improved display by the E. I. Railway Sports Club helped them to come out with flying colours against the Kalighat team whom they beat by two clear goals. Kalighat attacked at the start of play and invaded the railway goal. After checking the onrush of the Kalighat forwards E. I. Railway started the offensive and scored two quick goals through S. Ghose, their outside-right, early in the first half. Thereafter, E. I. Railway continued to dominate, Kalighat defended stoutly and at the fagend of the second half they produced some combined movement but were unlucky not to score atleast on one occasion.

Calcutta and Aryans played a goalless draw this evening on Mohammadan Sporting ground. In a dull game the Aryans lost two chances of scoring.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EMPIRE GAMES

AUCKLAND, (New Zealand), June 1. (PTI-Reuter): The Teachers' Training College hostel near Auckland will be used to accommodate 600 athletes attending the Empire Games here next February. The hostel will provide single and double cubicles, lounges, dining rooms and good training facilities.

Arrangements will be made for meals according to the special scale for athletes and including supplies of foodstuffs normally in short supply.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL
Cooperage

5-45 p.m. Burmah Shell vs. Goan S.C.

BILLIARDS
Islam Gymkhana

6 p.m. Selvraj vs. Percy Edwards (semi-final of W.I. Billiards).

TYABJEE'S CENTURY BREAK

Western India Billiards

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A brilliant century break of 131 aided by other capital breaks of 78, 98, 79, 86 and 62 helped Mansoor Tyabjee to accumulate 1402 points in the four-hour quarter-final match against Wilson this evening in the Western India Billiards Tournament being played at the Islam Gymkhana.

Wilson could reply with only two breaks of over 50, scoring 66 and 81 and at the end of the match he had accumulated only 887 points.

PHADKAR IN ENGLAND

LONDON, June 1, (PTI-Reuter): Indian Test Cricketer D. G. Phadkar arrived here at noon today.

He was met by Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, and Alf Gover, the England and Surrey fast bowler, who is to take Phadkar undr his wing for coaching from tomorrow.

Snead Wins American Golf Title

RICHMOND (Virginia), May 31 (PTI-Reuter): Sam Snead won the American Professional Golfers' Association Championship for the second time today when he beat Johnny Palmer by three and two in the 36 holes final.

The match was played on the hermitage course here and it was not until the second round that Snead took command. Twice in the first round he was two down but he was level at the end of that round and become two up at the 27th. Snead held on to spare. lead to win with two holes to spare. Snead who first won the first seven years ago and held the British open title in 1949.

Probable Runners For Today's Oaks

LONDON, June 1, (PTI-Reuter): There are 17 probable runners for the 171st running of the Epsom Oaks which is being run over a mile and a half at Epsom downs tomorrow afternoon. They are (with jockeys): Avila (M. Beary), Indian Night (Gordon Richards), Squall (Douglas Smith), Coronation (E. C. Elliott), Mixed Blessings (W. Lister), Double Deal (T. Burn), Vice Versa (W. Johnstone), Merayah (G. Lequeux), Musidora (Edgar Britt), Pretty Girl (P. Blance), No Cheating (T. Hawcroft), Susan (C. Smirke), Humming Bird (W. Nevett), Camargue (Flavien), Miss Alligator (K. Gethin), Valle of Towy (E. Smith), Unknown Quantity (W. Rickaby).

Amarnath's Reply On June 5

CALCUTTA, June 1 (API): Lala Amarnath, India's 'Test' skipper, who arrived in Calcutta today from Patiala told the press that he would release his reply to the chargesheet preferred by Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, at a press conference here.

At the suggestion of the fourteen sports editors of Calcutta, who have invited Lala Amarnath to Calcutta, the Press conference will be held on Sunday, June 5.

RAIN WASHES OUT PLAY

New Zealanders At Taunton

TAUNTON, June 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Rain delayed the start of the New Zealanders match against Somerset here today. In unsettled weather Somerset batted first on a damp wicket with Gimblett and Hill opening the innings.

Teams: Somerset: H. Gimblett, E. Hill, H. T. Buse, M. Cooper, G. E. S. Woodhouse, F. L. Angell, M. T. Tremlett, S. S. Rogers, J. Lawrence, W. T. Luckes, A. W. Wellard.

New Zealand: Bert Sutcliffe, V. J. Scott, W. A. Hadlee, G. F. Cresswell, M. P. Donnelly, J. R. Reid, T. Burtt, F. L. Mooney, C. Burke, J. Cowie, F. Smith.

The New Zealanders who did not arrive in Taunton until after midnight, lost the toss and fielded when play began after half an hour's delay. The pitch looked rather dead for pace bowling but Hill fell to a catch at short midon at 19. Gimblett drove with power and five fours came in his first 22 runs.

The placing of a fieldsman on the edge of the boundary at longon to a bowler with the new ball was unusual, but it tended to club Gimblett's driving and with Angell taking half an hour over his first run, the scoring rate dropped.

When rain caused lunch to be taken fifteen minutes early. Gimbleet claimed 40 of the total of 49 for 1. Angell spent 50 minutes over three runs.

Heavy rain soaked the ground so much that further play today appeared doubtful and by the time tea was due to be taken not a ball had been bowled since play was interrupted just before lunch.

Heavy rain persisted in the afternoon and it was decided to abandon play for the day.

The Scores:

SOMERSET (First Innings)

Gimblett batting 40, Hill c Hadlee b Couic 5, Angell batting 3, Extras 1.

American Churchill Downs For Charity

LOUISVILLE (Kentucky), May 31 (PTI-Reuter): Directors of the American Turf Association today approved unanimously the sale of Churchill Downs home of the Kentucky Derby to a non-profit foundation.

Colonel Matt J. Winn, the President was directed to call meetings of shareholders and certificate holders as early as possible to vote on the proposal.

It is understood that the running of the historic Derby would not be affected by the proposed sale.

PRESIDIUM FOR HUNGARY

HUNGARY, May 31 (PTI-Reuter)—Hungary will be governed in future by a Presidium similar to that of the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries, Vice-Prime Minister Matyas Rakosi today told the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers Party.

The new constitution will be drawn up in the next few weeks, he said.

In a report on the results of the elections on May 15 Mr. Rakosi said that in a large measure the success of the Hungarian People's Front was due to the international success of Russian foreign policy and to the great victories of the Chinese Communists.

ECONOMY DRIVE IN JAPAN

TOKYO, June 1 (PTI-Reuter): Japan is to "axe" 420,000 civil servants under an economy programme beginning today. This represents 26 per cent of the total.

Minister without Portfolio, Ichiro Honda, announcing this, said the Government was unable to fulfil the 50 per cent cut urged by general MacArthur's headquarters.

SWEDES ACCLAIM INDIAN DANCERS

STOCKHOLM, June 1 (UPA): Mrinalini Sarabhai's Indian dance group completed a four-day performance at the Oscarsteatern last night to the acclaim of the Swedish public and critics.

Stockholm papers were "extremely eulogistic in commenting on the Indian visitors' classic South Indian dances according to age-old Bharata Natyam and Kathakali dance traditions.

The Sarabhai ballet left for Copenhagen today.

U. S. COURTS TO TRY JAPANESE REDS

TOKYO, June 1 (PTI-Reuter): Sixty-five Communist and left-wing demonstrators arrested by Tokyo Police last night will be handed over to United States military courts for trial on charges of disturbing public order, Japanese Police authorities announced here today.

Those arrested include Communist Yasumasa Satt, Chairman of the Government Employees Union.

The demonstrators had been protesting against the death of an union member in clashes with the police on May 30.

Mr. Manubhai Desai, a Communist worker of Surat District, escaped from police custody at Broach while being escorted from Sabarmati Central Jail to Surat, it was reported here on June 1.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR AT NIGHT

Showers And Squally Winds To Continue

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Bombay had once again a heavy downpour at night lasting for more than two hours. The sky had cleared in the evening and there was sunshine for half an hour, although gusty winds blew hard from the west. By ten p.m. however, the sky was overcast with dark clouds and rains started pouring incessantly till midnight. The streets were flooded and a few trams plying at that late hour had great dimculty in crossing the floods on the roads. Pavement-dwellers had a grim night to face without any shelter from the rains.

The Santa Cruz Weather Station at midnight stated that there was nothing new to add to their forecast given at midday today. The midday forecast stated that for the Ensuing 36 hours thre would be variable skies with occasional showers and gusty and squally winds in Bombay City and the suburbs.

The rains recorded from 8-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. today at Colaba was 1.32 inches, at Juhu 1.45 inches at Santa Cruz 1.28 inches.

An inch and ten cents of rainfall were recorded in Bombay this morning during an hour-long downpour—the second heavy outburst since the setting-in of the monsoon three days back—which water-logged the city's streets and held up tram and bus traffic in several areas for a brief period.

Bright sunshine, in evidence at 10 o'clock, gave place to darkening skies soon after and there was slight drizzling for an hour, followed by heavy downpours which lasted till 12-30 p.m. The Colaba Observatory recorded 1.10 inches of rainfall.

Further repairs to the storm water channels rendered the speedy evacuation of accumulated water from the streets but in certain parts of the city, rivulets lingered for a long time before disappearing.

The Santa Cruz Observatory, forecasting intensification of monsoon activity, reported: "A trough of low pressure in the North East Arabian Sea off the Kathiawar Coast is weakening. The monsoon which was being drawn into the circulation of the trough is being released and consequently its activities will increase in the Konkan coast. Variable skies with occasional showers and gusty or squally winds are expected in Bombay city and suburbs in the next 36 hours. During the 24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. this morning, the principal amounts of rainfall recorded were as follows: Colaba 1½ inches, Honavar 1 inch, Santa Cruz, Juhu, Mahabaleshwar and Honavar, each half an inch."

The dissolution of the Hyderabad Muslim Convention presided over by Dr Syed Abdul Latif, was announced today by Maulana Nurullah Husaini Iftekhari, General Secretary of the Convention.

Freedom Of Movement To Individuals

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS ADOPTS CLAUSE

LAKE SUCCESS, June 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

THE United Nations Commission on Human Rights has adopted two important articles of its proposed connvention on Freedom of Movement.

These state that anyone should bebrides discussed by the Assembly.

free to leave any country, including his own, and free to return to the country of which he is a national, and provide for protection of individuals against expulsion from foreign countries.

SOVIET OPPOSITION

A Soviet Delegate said proposals to implement the United Nations Covenant on Human Rights would "become the means of interfering in the internal affairs of Covenanting States."

Mr. A. P. Pavlov (Soviet Union) said the proposed measures would only create special means of exercising pressure on the member States rather than guarantee human rights.

Reference was made to the Mindszenty Case and the question of Soviet

Mrs. Hansa Mehta of India, replying to the Soviet arguments, said the protection of human rights had been envisaged by the Charter and that this therefore implied a certain degree of interference with national sovereignty.

She said the question of national sovereignty could have been raised at the time of the signing of the United Nations Charter, but not at this stage

Mr. Carlos Garcia Bauer (Guatemala) said he agreed with the Indian Delegate's view.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt (United States) introduced a joint British-American resolution calling for the establishment of a special panel of persons of high moral character to serve on United Nations Human Rights Committees and investigate complaints by countries on branches of the Covenant.

NEW CONVENTION ON NARCOTICS SOUGHT

LAKE SUCCESS, June 1, (PTI-Reuter): On a resolution moved by India, the United Nations Narcotics Commission has accepted an American offer to provide laboratory facilities "to determine by chemical and physical means the origin or source of opium shipments", writes D. P. Wagle, P.T.I. correspondent.

The determination of source is considered a necessary adjunct to the proposed opium control machinery in view of the possibility of smuggling.

The Commission, which is seeking a single new convention on narcotics, decided earlier to strengthen the import Export authorisation system the procedure for making estimates of permitted uses of drugs, drug crop forecasts and the establishment of an international clearing house system.

The Commission also discussed the possibility of sending a commission of inquiry to Peru and other South American countries to investigate the effects of the chewing of coca leaf.

CALCUTTA, June 1 (API): What is believed to be a balcon bomb was found on the roof of a house in Bhowanipur in south Calcutta today

No arrest has been made in this connection.

PROVINCIAL STATUS FOR MADHYA BHARAT

INDORE, June 1 (U.P.I.): "The status of the Madhya Bharat Union will be raised to that of a Province of the Indian Union ere long" observed Shri Rameshwardayal Totla, Deputy Premier of the Madhya Bharat Union, while addressing a press conference here today.

He stated that the Madhya Bharat Union Government, after having given full consideration to all aspects of the issue, had moved the States Ministry of the Government of India to take necessary steps to fulfil the long-cherished desire of the people of the States.

Hatta To Contact Republic Leaders

SINGAPORE, June 1 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Mohammad Hatta, Indonesian Republican Prime Minister, will meet leaders of the Republican Emergency Government at Kotaradja, on the northern tip of Sumatra, on Saturday, the Indonesian Office here reported today.

He will try to win over the Emergency Government leaders to the recent Netherlands—Republican agreement. This provided for the restoration of Republican authority at Jogjakarta and a roundtable conference at the Hague to set-up an independent Indonesian Federation.

U. S. Relations With Red China

WASHINGTON, June 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The United States is giving "careful study" to her relations with any future Communist Government in China, Acting Secretary of State, Mr. James Webb, told a press conference here today.

He declined to comment on the United State's present attitude toward the Communists but said it would be some time before a Communist Government could be established in China.

Australian Ex-Premier Suspended

CANBERRA: June 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. Robert Gordon Menzies, former Prime Minister and leader of the Federal Opposition, was suspended for one day tonight, in the Australian House of Representatives, amid opposition cries of "shame" and "What's this country coming to".

His suspension was carried on a party division—36 to 26 votes—after he had interrupted a speech by Immigration Minister, Arthur Calwell in spite of a warning from the Acting Speaker.

Disturbances Affecting Radio

CALCUTTA, June 1 (A.P.I.): Certain abnormalities in the ionospheric condition were recorded at the Calcutta University Science College Observatory last evening.

Commenting on this and the report from Kodaikanal that these disturbances were likely to affect Radio reception over large areas of the country, Dr. S. K. Mitra, Professor of Pure Physics and Head of the Department of Radio Physics and Electronics, said that the ionospheric records here were being closely watched for any peculiar behaviour and also for radio fade out. During radio fade outs, Dr. Mitra explained, wireless communication over the entire sunlit hemisphere of the earth was adversely affected. Such abnormalities were expected during solar disurbances. Similar abnormal behaviour of the ionosphere was also noticed in February last when there was intense solar disturbances.

It was reported from Kodiakanal on May 30 that the Solar Physical Laboratory there anticipated ionospheric and magnetic disturbances from the 31st until June 3.

ARMS SEIZED FROM CALCUTTA HOUSES

CALCUTTA, June 1 (A.P.I.): Following several hours' searches early this morning, the Calcutta police recovered a large number of rifle and revolver cartridges and handgrenades from a house in Belgachia area. Two persons were arrested in this connection.

Delhi Armoury Museum Case

NEW DELHI, June 1 (A.P.I.): Mr. Arthur Harry Frank Ballard, formerly in charge of the Armoury Museum, who was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Delhi, on a charge of illicit sales of Government Arms, had pleaded not guilty. His co-accused, Havaldar Clerk Mulk Raj, who was also acquitted had similarly pleaded not guilty.

Owing to an error in transmission, they were both earlier wrongly reported to have pleaded guilty.

New Madras Minister Sworn In

MADRAS, June 1 (A.P.I.): Mr. J. L. P Roche Victoria, the newly appointed Minister of Madras, was sworn in today by the Governor, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, at Government House, Ootacamund. The new Minister will hold the portfolios of Food and Fisheries.

Mr. Victoria's appointment raises the strength of the Madras Cabinet to 12.

Mountbatten Estate Bill Passed

LONDON, June 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The House of Lords today passed the Mountbatten Estate Bill the object of which is to give Lady Mountbatten control over the inheritance from her grandfather, the late Sir Ernest Cassel.

Ten Killed In Cairo House Collapse

CAIRO, June 1 (UPA).—Ten persons were killed and nine others severely injured yesterday when another apartment house collapsed. Newspapers, demanding Government action to solve the housing problem, noted that 12 pupils were buried alive and 12 more injured March 29 when the roof on the Kafrel Zayyat schoolhouse caved in, and 12 adults were killed and 25 injured on March 29 when the roof on apartment house collapsed.

Two Deaths In Italian Storms

MILAN, June 1 (UPA).—Two deaths and heavy damage were reported today from areas of north Italy flooded by torrential rains in the past 48 hours

About 50 persons were reported injured in floods which centered mainly in the Brescia and Bergamo areas. Farmhouses were flooded and landslides wrecked mountain villages.

Indian Hit By Bullet

RANGOON, June 1 (PTI-Reuter).—A bullet fired from the ground hit an Indian National Airways passenger plane from Calcutta as it flew over the Taikkyi area, 20 miles north-west of Mingaladon airport today.

The plane was slightly damaged but landed safely. There were no casualties.

TRAVANCORE RULER FOR DELHI

TRIVANDRUM, June 1 (API).—The Maharaja of Travancore left here today by a special plane for Delhi 'en route' to Dehra Dun to meet Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel His Highness, it is learnt, will personally invite Sadar Patel to inaugurate the Cochin-Travancore Union on July 1.

NEUTRAL OBSERVERS FOR FRENCH INDIA

Five Names Announced

THE HAGUE, June 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

DR. J. C. QUERRERO, Vice-President of the International Court of Justice, has named five of the six neutral observers being sent to French India to watch referendums there to decide whether the French possessions should accede to India.

The five, who are being sent at the request of the French Government are: M. Paul De Vischer of Brussels, Professor Nicols Mateesco of Rumania; Leopold Baissiere, of the International Committee of the Red Cross; Mr. S. Daehli of Oslo and Senor Rodolfo Castro of Madrid.

The name of the sixth observer is expected to be made known shortly. Six deputies have also been appointed.

The observers and their deputies, are all distinguished lawyers and administrators.

The deputies are: Mr. Andersen of Copenhagen; Professor M Bourquin of Brussels, a former League of Nations Vice-President; Dr. F. Louat, an Australian constitutional lawyer; Mr. F. Perreard of Geneva, Mr. Erick Sjoborg of Stockholm, war-time Swedish Minister to the Dutch Government in London, and Phya Srivasar Vacha of Bangkok, a former Siamese Foreign Minister.

FRENCH REQUEST

The original request was made by the French Government on March 24, and the Government of India was informed of the plan through the French Embassy at New Delhi, it was learned.

The request said the French Government felt it advisable that neutral observers should be present to ensure there was "an absolutely free referendum" and that there was "perfect objectivity in the operation".

In May, the French Government asked that two observers be sent as quickly as possible to investigate whether the general situation in the French settlements in India and the plans being made for the referendums were adequate.

An observer, Senor Rodolfo Castro and a deputy Mr. Andersen were invited to leave immediately for India, and are now on their way.

All expenses of the mission will be paid by the French Government.

It was explained here that it is normal procedure for the President or Vice-President of the International Court to be asked to nominate neutral observers or arbitrators.

Since the present President is a Frenchman, Professor Jules Basdevant, the application was in this case made personally to Vice-President Guerrero.

French Charge Against India

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE

LAKE SUCCESS, May 31 (PTI-Ruter): The International Court of Justice has informed the United Nations that it is sending two observers to Fondicherry to investigate French charges that French possessions In India are being subjected to economic pressure by the Indian Government.

The Court Vice Chairman, in a letter to Secretary General Trygve Lie stated that on April 27 the French Government informed him that the Indian Government had applied certain restrictions on the movement of persons and goods between India and the French possessions which, in the eyes of the population, amounted practically to an "economic blockade".

The Court therefore decided to send to Pondicherry within a few days two observers, Mr. Holger Andersen, former member of the Danish Parliament, and Mr. Hodolfo Baron Castro, Counsellor of the El Salvador Legation in Madrid.

Their main task, the letter added, will be to determine whether it will be possible to hold plebiscite in the French possessions free from internal or external pressure.

Commissioner To Meet Pandit Nehru

PONDICHERRY, June 1 (API): M. Jean G. Chambon, newly-appointed Commissioner of French India, said here last night he hoped to call on Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, during his forthcoming visit to Delhi to meet M. Daniel Levi, the French Ambassador in India.

M. Chambon, who was addressing a press conference soon after assuming office last evening, said relations between India and France were very cordial. It would be his endeavour to make them grow better and better, he added

The French Commissioner also announced that he would soon visit Candernagore, French Possession near Calcutta

MILLS-WOODCOCK FIGHT FOR BRITISH TITLE

WINNER TO MEET SAVOLD

LONDON, June 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

THE stage is all set for tomorrow's British Heavyweight Championship fight between Bruce Woodcock, the holder, and Freddie Mills, world and British lightheavyweight champion, and the only doubt now concerns the weather and the result.

Promoter Jack Solomons has had unbelievably good luck with open air shows, but he and 46,000 tickets holders have been casting anxious eyes to the skies as arin has been falling steadily throughout today. Wet or fine, the size of the crowd is unlikely to be affected as all tickets have been sold and much of the accommodation, particularly the cheaper parts, is under cover.

The American, Lee Savold, who meets the winner in the British version of the world heavyweight championship in the same arena on September 6, will entertain early arrivals with an exhibition of skipping, shadow boxing and sparring with four opponents—two each from the Mills and Woodcock camps.

Woodcock returned from his training camp in Galway, Ireland, last night, but Mills will not leave his Surrey headquarters until the morning. Both are supremely confident, but Mills, who has been installed slight favourite, may have to concede a stone in weight to woodcock, who should scale under 14-stone.

Woodcock's left beat Mills once. It can do so again, but only if the heavyweight champion is psychologically fit. He has fought only 11 competitive rounds of boxing since he returned to the ring after an absence of eighteen months following his crushing defate by Jeo Baksi in April 1947.

Woodcock has had only 34 professional fights compared with Mills' 95.

Victory for Woodcock will make him the first British challenger for the world heavyweight title since Tommy Farr in 1947. Defeat will leave him without a single title, rob him of the chance of the world championship and set him back almost to starting point again.

Mills too has much to lose but he has a double string to his bow. Even if he fails to increase the total of his titles to seven he will still rule the cruiserweight class.

A restricted crowd of 46,000 people with tickets costing from ten shillings to ten guineas each will pay record receipts for Britain of £70,000 for the privilege of seeing an answer to the perplexing problem about which critics and fight fans fail to agree.

Opinion is fairly evenly divided. Some critics think Woodcock, now rehabilitated after the merciless hammering received from Baksi two years ago, will box his way to victory. Others think rugged punching Mills will so batter Woodcock that the referee will have to intervene about the eighth round.

Bruce has a stiff right hand punch and good left which he will have to use effectively to check the ever advancing Mills, who, apparently impervious to punishment, will endeavour to get close and land killing left hooks.

The odds slightly favour Woodcock who has the advantage of height, weight, reach and age.

Woodcock expects to scale 13 stone 9 pounds and Mills twelve stones six pounds.

For what the form book is worth Woodcock beat Gus Lesnevich in eight rounds while Mills took a battering in twelve in his first fight with Lesnevich. Against the South African, Jimmy Ralf, Woodcock won in the third round and Mills in the eighth.

Either boxer is making extravagant boasts Woodcock merely says "there will be plenty of punching". Mills says he will be fitter than when he lost his non-title bout to Woodcock in 1946 only three weeks after losing to Lesnevich.

The fight is expected to start at 2015 G.M.T. 1-45 a.m. I.S.T.

AMPON BEATS CZECH OPPONENT

NOORDWIJK (Holland), June 1 (UPA): Felissimo Ampon of the Philippines today eliminated Czech M. Mabous, 6-4, 6-2, in the second round of the Dutch International Tennis Championships.

The Bombay Chronicle

It is the level-headed man, the calm man, of good judgment and cool nerves, of great sympathy and love, who does good work and so does good to himself. The fanatic is foolish and has no sympathy; he can never straighten the world, nor himself become pure and perfect.

—VIVEKANANDA.

END OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

In speaking on the discretionary powers of the governor, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Law Minister in the Union Government, made a significant observation. "Provincial Government," he said "are required to work in subordination to the Central Government." This statement made with characteristic candour removes the sugar coating with which the change-over in emphasis is commonly made. Subordination to the Centre is obviously incompatible with provincial autonomy, and so we might take it that one phase of Indian political life is ended. The trend has been for some time in this direction but it has not attracted much attention. The States, after surrendering three subjects, soon passed over in accepting the Centre's authority. The Provinces have not been tackled yet and it has even been represented that conditions such as prevail in West Bengal and East Punjab cannot be corrected by the Government of India taking over the administration because the autonomy of the provinces must be respected. But now the fact has been openly revealed. Since the Governor is nominated by the President and therefore, derives his authority from that source, it might be taken that his "discretion" means nothing more than the President's direction. The Governor's discretion never was meant to be a right to act in complete independence and without any responsibility to anyone. The inclusion of a clause giving the President authority to take over the function of the Governor removes the least shadow of doubt about the place of the Centre in the proposed Constitution. The objection raised by some members to the discretionary powers of the Governor is feeble and forced. The danger that it might remind some of the provisions of the 1935 Constitution and the days of bureaucratic rule is remote. What in the old days was resented was not the powers of the Governors and Governor-General but the way in which they were made responsible and under the control of a Secretary of State who was in London. Now that the centre of power and authority is New Delhi, there is no point in complaining about governors being directly responsible to that authority.

As a matter of fact, the Governor's discretionary powers are intended only for an emergency, only when the constitution has virtually collapsed in a State. It is a necessity that there should be some way of dealing with this condition because in the absence of such provision there can be nothing but prolonged chaos. The passing of the clause which requires the Governor to act on the advice of his Chief Minister and his council of Ministers "except in the exercise of his discretionary powers," no doubt, only indirectly brings in the question of "discretionary powers". But evidently the objectors desired the Governor to act in all circumstances on the advice of his Ministers. The difficulty in this lies in the fact that a provincial or state crisis must necessarily arise only when the Governor is not able to consult his Ministers. The only corrective to a provincial evil must come from the Centre and this has been affirmed.

India's Export Drive

The Government of India has just announced that, in the interest of the country's export trade, it has abolished the export duty on cotton cloth with effect from June 1. This duty was imposed not for the sake of revenue but to check the export of a necessary of life of which there was an acute scarcity in India. Indeed that scarcity was the cause and justification of the cloth control that is still in force. Producers loudly complained against the duty as well as the control because they could make higher profits from exports than from local sales under the control system. When at the end of 1948, it was found that production had appreciably increased Government reduced the 25 per cent export duty to 10 per cent. The complete abolition of the duty encourages the hope that there is not much scarcity, at any rate of the coarsed varieties of cloth that the common people demand. Moreover, as our adverse balance of trade is steadily deteriorating—it is reported to have grown to Rs. 153 crores in the ten months ending April 1949—Government has found it necessary to stimulate exports by all possible means.

The chief difficulty in the way of India's exports is her high prices as a result partly of inflation and partly of deficient production. Combating inflation in general is necessarily a slow process. But the production of several specified commodities can be increased fairly fast, and that by itself should help to reduce not only the price of these commodities but to some extent of several others too. In short, increased production is at present the remedy 'par excellance' for most of our economic ills. The committee of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which submitted to the Government of India a few days ago, several suggestions for the development of India's export trade, realises the supreme importance of production in general but puts on Government and Labour the brunt of the responsibility of increasing production. For instance the committee suggests that wages must not only be pegged but definitely brought down. The Committee think that one of the major causes of the rise in costs of manufactured goods has been "the mistaken policy of the Government in regard to wages and other payments to industrial workers". It also suggests the scaling down of the prices of raw materials. No dispassionate observer of our present economic structure will admit that the present scale of wages and of prices of raw materials is too high. It is at least as necessary to restrict profits as to pay wages. The Fair Wages Committee, appointed by the Government of India in pursuance of the resolutions of the Industries Conference of December 1947, is due to meet shortly to consider the question of prices as also the proposals of profit-sharing published in September last. We are sure the Coommittee will not take such a one-sided view of these problems as has been suggested by the Federation.

In considering the question of stimulating exports Government should give careful thought to the Federation's suggestion about revising the old railway freights policy. These freights have long been so adjusted as to favour export of raw materials and import of manufactured goods. In view of the present policy to utilise raw produce as far as possible for indigenous manufacture the Federation rightly suggests that the freights policy should be so revised as to favour export of manufactured goods. Another difficulty in the way of expanding our exports is the old complaint that goods shipped from India often fail to match up to specifications. Mr. K. N. Kaul, Government of India's Trade Commissioner Designate in London, emphasised this complaint a few days ago which addressing the businessmen of Madras Government and the merchants concerned should both give serious thought to this in preparing any elaborate programme of exports.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

PARIS, May 31: Amid fading hopes that the Big Four would settle Germany's political future, Mr. Ernest Bevin (Britain) and Mr. Dean Acheson (United States) called on their French colleague, Mr. Robert Schuman, with full staffs of advisers and experts.

* * *

According to a New Delhi report, the A.-I.C.C. Secretariat is busy preparing a report of the secret session of the A.I.C.C held recently at Dehra Dun. It ought not to take more than a few hours. The A.I.C.C. Secretariat keeps files of newspapers, doesn't it?

* * *

Mian Jaffar Shah, a Frontier Province Minister, complains that "Pandit Nehru's utterances at Srinagar are an affront to good sense that ought to prevail after the cease-fire."

What he means is that they are an afront to Liaqat Ali, Abdul Qaiyum Sardar Ibrahim Khan etc., who ought to prevail after the cease-fire.

* * *

"It is a falsehood", Mian Jaffar Shah adds, "to say that Pakistan claims Kashmir because of its Muslim majority. Of course, it is one of the reasons. But there are more weighty reasons of geography and economics which unnatural highways like the the Pathankot Road cannot alter."

Mian Jaffar Shah in the first place will cause great embarassment to Sir Muhammad Zafrullah, official and unofficial propagandists and sympathisers of Pakistan at home and abroad by giving away their main case as "falsehood."

And, secondly, let Mian Jaffar Shah beware. One logical step further in his "weighty" arguments and he would be very weightily arguing for the merger of "East Pakistan" with India.

* * *

Hundreds of Africans were left homeless after a fire had swept through a village of huts at Windermere on the Cape flats, a few miles from Cape Town, on Sunday night.—News Item.

'Apartheid' Hitlers should get those Africans to punish Indians for the fire and to occupy Indian houses.

*

CANTON: Dr. Yu-Jen, President of the Control Yuan, stated today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek would emerge from retirement in a few days and come to Canton to lead the Kuomintang Party, but not again to take the reins of Government.

Yes, but where will he lead the Kuomintang Party to?

*

The Soviet-controled railway administration in Berlin refused to negotiate with striking railway workers but announced plans to confer with the non-striking Communist Union.—Berlin report.

We are amused. But our amusement will not amuse the Soviet administration or the World Federation of Trades Unions.

*

Britain and the United States have presented notes to the Rumanian, Hungarian and Bulgarian Governments, informing them of their intention to set enforcement machinery in motion regarding the peace treaties with these countries.

The world will watch with great interest Britain and the United States gravely pulling "enforcement machinery" out of their hats.

Problems Of Inflation

CAPITAL, LABOUR AND THE ROLE OF STATE

Stepping Up Production

(By S. T. KARNIK.)

Inflation is probably one of the most unenviable legacies bequeathed by the World War II and has taken such a firm root in the country's economy as almost to become an ineradicable evil. The problem has been deliberated at various conferences and committees but has so far defied solution. There is hardly any subject in recent years which has received so much attention with so little success.

The country has evidently got the will, the weapons and the veterans to root out the evil, but the common man is puzzled to see that, despite all these, the prices of commodities continue to soar higher and higher.

It must, however, be remembered that in any malady, the line of treatment is as vital as the diagnosis. What is required is correct and timely approach to the problem with a firm determination to sterilise the elements that may lend support to inflation. Unless this is done, all remedies suggested will merely remain text-book gospels and any attempts to avert the menace will only prove abortive.

Maladjustment of demand and supply, coupled with surplus purchasing power vested in the community, has unleashed the forces of inflation. That there is a general shortage of commodities is an undisputed fact, but the situation is further aggravated by an artificial scarcity created by hoarding and black market on which inflation is nourished to a large extent. Any plan, therefore, which does not contemplate stringent measures against black market must be regarded as merely a half-way measure.

Experience has amply demonstrated that fear of penalty or prison has but little awe in the minds of a black-marketeer. It appears, fines are written off as a sort of investment risk, while imprisonment is borne in a spirit of sacrifice for the unearned gains in business. Our business morality has ebbed to such a low level that a very drastic punishment alone can have a really deterrent effect in checking profiteering.

BLACK MARKETS

Black markets are spread over all parts of the country and the profiteering parasites are omnipresent in almost every trade. In this connection, it is felt that, if the bigger cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Ahmedabad are purged of this anti-social element, a good deal of ground would be covered in eradicating the country's black market and thereby clipping the vital wings of inflation.

CAPITAL, SHY OR SLY?

The main plank in Government's plan to curb inflation is to encourage greater production and, for this purpose, various concessions are conceded to induce Capital to be less parsimonious and come forward to help develop the country's industrialisation. This method of placating, it was felt, would prove a panacea to the prevailing economic ills, but, contrary to expectations, Indian capital prefers to remain unresponsive and extremely shy.

It is interesting to note that, ever since the first book on Indian economics was written, our Capital has been proverbially described as shy. This description continues even to this day, despite what we have achieved with our capital in the industrial field, and has almost become axiomatic in the country's dynamic economy.

However, looking to the present-day attitude of our industrialists and businessmen, the future economist will not hesitate to dub Indian Capital of post-independence period as 'sly.' There cannot be a greater perversity than that the Capital which willingly responded to the beck and call of an alien power, should now find it necessary to coercing our National Government into offering an inducement.

PROFITEERING MOTIVE

The patent fact is that Capital considers itself in a dictating position and, not even appeals to national sentiments and patriotic considerations are enough to stir it out of its present inertia. The profiteering motive is so paramount that apparently our Capital does not hesitate to bargain an ounce of patriotism for a pound of benefits.

Some sort of inducement is an appropriate bait to attract genuinely shy capital, but in dealing with Capital which is known to be sly, a drastic remedy such as freezing or conscription is called for, particularly, if the purpose is to save national disaster. The poor response to the generous gesture of Government confirms the general belief that the present policy of conceding various concessions to industries would only result in further depleting the declining revenues.

The only alternative in such difficult circumstances is to treat capital as any other commodity, and if its dearth proves a serious impediment to the economic progress of the country, to import it from other countries on suitable terms and conditions and subject to the necessary political and economic safeguards.

PSYCHOLOGY OF LABOUR

It must further be remember that an equally important factor in production is Labour and it is only through the co-ordination of the ceaseless and earnest efforts of Labour and Capital that increased production is possible. The State has provided inducement to the industrialists at the expense of public revenues and the latter in their turn should not hesitate to translate a just and equitable share of the benefits reaped to the labour.

To ensure this, the profit-sharing scheme, which is acclaimed as possessing the necessary merit, may with advantage be introduced in India where industrial disputes have become the order of the day. Assured of its legitimate share in the profits, Labour will have the incentive to put in earnest efforts so as to increase the production, augment the profits and enlarge its earnings. Further incentive to step up production can be provided by awarding efficiency bonuses in the shape of savings certificates to workers where production exceeds certain specified limits. In securing material benefits to the workers, we have been oblivious of the moral aspect of the problem.

DUTY FIRST

Production can be increased and sustained at a high level if the workers are made to realise that, above all, a sense of duty and patriotism should be the main incentives that should impel them to hard and earnest efforts. This would bring about a change in their outlook and would have a great psychological effect. We have at present too many foreign trained technicians and executives in various industries, but their experience and guidance can only have a limited utility until the actual worker is imbibed with a spirit to give his best in the national interest. The man with tools has practically become a part of the machine and, so long as his outlook is not changed, there can hardly be any hope of improvement in the output.

THE ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

In the present fight against inflation, our trade unions can play a useful role. But unfortunately, the history of our Trade Union Movement, in recent years, is a dismal record of constant friction between management and workers. Probably the only occasion when one hears of a trade union these days is in connection with some strike. Strikes have become so common and frequent that they are now a chronic feature in our industrial system working to the detriment of production and the ultimate ruination of the country's economy.

While healthy trade unionism is an asset to the country's economy, the reverse of it is likely to retard production and create conditions as are now prevalent in India. In the present economic crisis, our trade unions should not justify their existence by merely making claims for higher dearness allowances, wages, bonuses, etc., accompanied by threats of strikes; for it must be realised that, in the absence of adequate production, a frequent demand for increased dearness allowances, etc., is bound to act as a boomerang recoiling on the beneficiaries in the shape of higher prices.

TELLING THE WORKERS

The unions should, therefore, exhort the workers to put in their maximum and best efforts and impress upon them that higher earnings are a concomitant of increased production. However, today it appears that production is no concern of the managements and much less of Labour with the result that it has now to be nursed and nourished by the State in the national interests. Nevertheless, it is certain that, if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue for long, Government may have no option left but be compelled to have a recourse to sequestration of industries.

Our Readers' Views

State Servants

Please publish the following in your esteemed paper for the information of the general public and the authorities concerned.

"Since the partition, the policy of the Government of India is to form either Unions of the former Indian States or to integrate them with the adjoining provinces. In almost all cases, there has been no definite conditions laid down for the merger or the integration between the Government of India and the States. Many rulers being despaired of the force of present circumstances, gave away their authorities with no conditions at all.

This policy left the State servants at the absolute mercy of the provincial authorities, who, so far, have treated all State servants, without making any distinction between the trully well-governed viable States and autocratic unviable petty chiefdoms.

The Provincial Government's policy towards the States' servants, is reputed to be a step-mother policy. In some States officers are more qualified than their prototypes in the provinces because the State patronage invited highly qualified hands. However, the policy of the Provincial Government and their officers appear to reward their servants and subordinates, at the cost of more qualified and senior state servants.

It is no fault of the servants of the merged States that they should be thus victimised. This policy apart from breeding discontent, lowers the morale and efficiency of the administrative machinery and also leads one to believe that the superiority-complex so prevalent in the old days of the British administration is as strong as before.

Every one knows that after the departure of the Britishers, very junior subordinate Indian Officers, have been promoted to higher posts, which they would never have reached, otherwise during their whole life. The case of State servants is very different and unlike, because there were either none or few British Officers there; and therefore, to discriminate against the State servants would mean double reward for their own Provincial servants, which is indeed, unjustified. Will the above policy strengthen the so-called steel-frame?

When there is a cry of democracy and equality, why should there be such difference in the treatment, between an Indian and an Indian? It is high time that the Provincial and Central Governments take immediate steps to stop this unjust policy before permanent havoc is wrought."

—DEJECTED

Kashmir And C. A.

It is really unfortunate that Prof. K. T. Shah should have opposed Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyanger's motion in the Constituent Assembly, regarding representation of the Kashmir State in the Constituent Assembly. His suggestion that the State Praja Sabha, elected in the winter of 1946-47 should send representatives is fantastic and farcical, for the said Praja Sabha is unrepresentative, as the election to it were boycotted by the National Conference.

At the time of election to the Praja Sabha, almost all the leaders and workers of the National Conference were in jail. But Mr. Ram Chander Kak, former Premier, put his own stooges as candidates for the election and securing for them false votes in the most undemocratic way. To entrust such a body with the task of sending representatives to the Constituent Assembly is to defeat the very ideals of democracy.

The Constituent Assembly did well to reject the amendment, and very wisely decided to send members, nominated by the Maharaja on the advice of the Prime Minister.

—A KASHMIRI

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Sulphate of Iron & Red Oxide

Can offer for ready delivery Sulphate of Iron and Red Oxide (Iron Oxide) at competitive prices. Please communicate your requirements to Box No. 4616 "Bombay Chronicle"".

FRANKLY SPEAKING

"Vanaspati"

After a long controversy about the harmful effects of what is called "Vanaspati" the Government of India has made it obligatory on all factories manufacturing this article to stop the use of the term "Vanaspati" or "Vegetable Products" on the containers in which hydrogenated vegetable oil products are packed. Instead the container should bear the words "Hydrogenated oil" together with the name of the oil used, which is generally extracted from groundnuts cotton seeds or cocoanuts. So far the Government has not decided the main question whether the production of "Vanaspati" should be permitted or stopped. Probably that question is still being considered by Government. Meanwhile, the order mentioned above will help to impress upon the people that the product is nothing more than a commonly used vegetable oil, but hydrogenated so as to look like ghee. The new rule, however, will not inform the public of the fact that the product is far less nutritions than the oil itself.

Its Nutritive Value

As regards the precise nutritive value of the product, the Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for 1947-48 states: "In order to determine the effect of feeding "Vanaspati with deficient Indian diets, 5 per cent of Vanaspati was added to Bengali diet, as recommended by McCarrison. In this combination it gave rise to alopecia, loss in weight in about two months and slight paralysis, retention of urine and erophalmia in about four months' time; whereas no such symptoms were noticed in the group fed on cow ghee". Such an indictment by a responsible body cannot be lightly brushed aside. But ampler evidence would seem to be necessary before the production or sale of Vanaspati is banned by law. The question may also be considered whether the product cannot be made innocuous by the addition of vitamins or other ingredients the absence of which produces the symptoms mentioned above. In any case we have it from nutrition experts that the vegetable oils out of which "Vanaspati" is made are far more nutritions and cheaper too—than the hydrogenated product, which loses in the process of hydrogenation all the nutritive elements other than the fat element.

Bhopal

The change-over in Bhopal from an Indian State to a Chief Commissionership ends a troubled and disturbed period in the history of that territory. It was set down for some unaccountable reason among the list of viable States and the rival claims of Madhya Bharat and the Central Provinces kept it out of the integrated States for a long time. Bhopal, however, has always had close ties with India because of the active interest shown by the Nawab in the politics of the country. During the fateful Cabinet Mission negotiations, the activities of the Nawab in collaboration with some other rulers led to an almost complete overlooking of the problems of Indian States by the British and resulted in a condition which bordered on chaos. The coming into the general system of Bhopal completes the integration of the States. There were all sorts of rumours regarding the attitude of the Nawab in the closing stages of the negotiations but it is a happy omen that he has accepted the situation and helped to bring Bhopal in to the integration.

Tourist Traffic

Promotion of tourist industry has engaged the attention of the Government of India. A Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee was appointed by the Ministry of Transport some time ago to draw up schemes for the immediate development of tourist traffic—particularly from foreign countries. This Committee met recently at New Delhi and discussed its sub-committee's suggestions which aim at providing to the foreign tourists, maximum convenience and comfort on arrival, during travel and throughout their stay in India. The extension to foreign tourists of the facilities implied by the sub-committee's suggestions obviously makes the organisation of tourist traffic an expensive undertaking, the Government should, therefore, make sure that expenses incurred for the provision of required facilities prove to be an investment and that tourist traffic really becomes in the long run an invisible source of national income. Mr. Y. N. Sukhthankar, Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, emphasised, in the meeting of the Committee, the need of organising a Central Tourist Office in order to attend to various matters connected with tourists. His view-point deserves favourable consideration by the Government. In a vast country like India, the management of tourist traffic should be centralised in a special organisation; and if there are any provincial organisations, their work should be co-ordinated to it.

IN THE OPEN AIR

After a long period of rest our flowering bulbs are coming out once more. The Thunder Lilies (Zephyranthes) which started to flower sparsely last month, are now out in great numbers. The showy large, red and orange lilies, (Amaryllis) were lovely for about a fortnight, then the flowers faded and now the pots have only their long sword like leaves. Now it is the turn of the Haemanthus or Blood Lily, which is also sometimes known as the Pompom lily. This is a particularly lovely flower. The flower heads appear before the leaves, and the larger the bulb, the bigger is the flower head, which is composed of numbers of narrow-petalled flowers all growing from the apex of the stem, so that the whole looks like a large decorative ball. As long as these lilies are in flower they attract swarms of tiny bees which come to take their honey. When the flowers are over, the leaves appear, and these are broad and rounded in shape, and not strap-shaped as are those of so many of the members of the Lily family. The Haemanthus increases very rapidly and from my original six bulbs of ten years ago, I have now probably more than fifty!

GOVERNOR TO APPOINT COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Collective Responsibility To State Assembly

Proceedings In Detail

NEW DELHI, June 1, (API): The Constituent Assembly today disposed of seven articles within 15 minutes. All of them related to the office of Governor.

The House agreed that the Governor of a state shall have power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment, or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted under the state laws

It adopted a substitute article moved by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari providing that the executive power in each state shall extend to matters with respect to which the legislature in the state has power to make laws. It also passed an amendment moved by Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad (Bihar) authorising the president to make provision for the discharge of the functions of a governor in an unforeseen contingency.

In view of the decision of the House in favour of nomination of Governors, it dropped an article prescribing procedure for impeachment of Governors.

The House then proceeded to consideration of the articles relating to the council of ministers

Article 143 lays down that "there shall be a council of ministers with the chief minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his descretion."

AMENDMENT

Mr. H. V. Kamath (C.P.) moved an amendment seeking deletion of words "except in so far as he is by or under this constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion."

Mr. Kamath said that from the reading of the article it appeared that it had been copied from the Government of India Act without any mature thought. It would be wrong in principle and contrary to the tenets of constitutional Government that was being built up in the country to invest Governors with discretionary powers. He thought no departure from constitutional Government should be made except in cases of emergency.

Prof. K. T. Shah, (Bombay) moved an amendment seeking to make the chief ministers of provinces alone responsible for advising the Governors, instead of the council of ministers as provided for in the original article. Mr. Shah said he would like the responsibility for advising Governors to be vested in the chief minister as individual ministers were not in the same position.

The responsibility for advising the Governor in the appointment and removal of ministers would be that of the chief minister, and it was in the fitness of things that he should be made directly responsible under the constitution to tender advice to the Governor.

NO HARM

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras) opposing Mr. Kamath's amendment, said he did not find any harm in the provision regarding discretion of the Governor. Actually it was by way of a safeguard because there were provisions in the constitution later under which Governors were empowered to act on their discretion in certain matters.

It was open for the House to remove the discretionary powers of the Governor when the articles dealing with it specially were dealt with. If it was decided that the discretionary powers of the Governors should not remain, then the provision in the article would automatically fall into disuse.

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru (U.P.) said it would be better for the House to accept the amendment moved by Mr. Kamath for deletion of the words referring to the discretionary powers of the Governor. The words, he added, were reminiscent of the Government of India Act and the older order.

Mr. Krishnamachari had assured that Article 143 could be reconsidered when later articles or discretionary powers were considered. In spite of what assurance, said Pt. Kunzru, retention of the words which Mr. Kamath's amendment sought to delete would psychologically create the impression that the House was being asked by the drafting committee to commit itself to a principle which it might find undersirable to accept later.

If Article 143 was passed in its present form, it might also give rise to misapprehensions of the kind under which Mr. Deshmukh seemed to be labouring under and which made him ask for provision for governors presiding over cabinet meetings.

Prof. Shibbanlal Saxena (U.P.) said that if the words relating to the discretionary powers of the governor were retained in the article, this would be a reminder of a "humiliating past" and he thought such a provision was out of place in the constitution now being framed.

'AGENT OF CENTRE'

Need For Co-ordinated Policy

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi (U.P.) opposing the amendment of Mr. Kamath, said that under the constitution the Governor was nominated to act as the agent of the centre in order to see that the central policy was implemented and the states were kept together. The previous conception of provincial autonomy had changed altogether and nothing should be done which would encourage the states to keep themselves aloof from the policy evolved by the centre.

Mr. Bhalchandra Mahashewar Gupte (Poona) said that the House must see whenever power was given to the Governor, that his position as the constitutional head was not compromised.

Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar argued that there seemed to be no difference of opinion in the House in regard to the general principle of ministerial responsibility laid down in the article that the governor in the various spheres of executive activities should act on the advice of the ministers excepting in so far as, under the constitution he was required to function in his discretion.

So long as there were articles in the constitution which enabled the governor to act in his discretion and in certain circumstances he might override the cabinet, the article as it was framed was perfectly in order. If later the House came to the conclusion that those articles relating to discretion were not necessary, it would be open to the House to revise this article.

IS IT ONLY A SYMBOL?

Mr. Rohinikumar Choudhry (Assam) said that the House accepted the proposal of nomination of governors because Dr. Ambedkar had assured the House that the governor would be a symbol and figurehead.

He asked whether the king of England had powers of discretion. Even in the matter of selecting his bride he was guided by the advice of the Prime Minister of England.

The provinces of Assam and Sind knew what it meant to invest the governors with discretionary powers. In the former case the premier was selected from the minority party and in the latter, Allabaksh was dismissed. No one in this country would countenance the idea of giving powers to the constitutional head to act in his discretion.

The best that could be said in favour of the article was that it was a close imitation of the similar provision of the Government of India Act which the members of the House held not fit enough to be touched with a pair of tongs.

AMBEDKAR REPLIES

Dr. Ambedkar replying to the debate said that the main and crucial question was whether the governor should have discretionary power or not. When this question was decided, only then would the question arise whether the words used in the last part of the article should be retained here or somewhere else. It had been said in the course of the debate that the retention of discretionary powers in the governor was contrary to the spirit of responsible government in the province. It was also said that it smelt of the Government of India Act which in the main was undemocratic.

"I have no doubt in my mind", remarked Dr. Ambedkar; "that the retention of certain discretionary powers for the governor is in no sense contradictory to or a negation of responsible government. I do not want to labour on the point because on this point I could well satisfy the House by referring to the provisions in the constitution of Canada and Australia. I do not think anybody in this House can dispute that the Canadian system of government is not a fully responsible government."

DUMMY OR AUTOMATON

Pandit Thakurwas Bhargava, opposing the amendment of Mr. Kamath, maintained that it was wrong to say that the governor would be a dummy or an automaton. The governor would exercise wide powers. The ministers would be appointed or dismissed by him. He could call the leader of the majority party to choose the ministry who would advise him in the discharge of the above functions when the ministries were not there. Besides these, he had to act in his discretion during emergency. So long as the governor exercised very important functions it was quite necessary to retain the words.

Mr. Hari Vinayak Pataskar (Bombay), supporting Mr. Kamath, said that the question should be looked at from a different point of view as the article related to the functions of the ministers and not to the powers of the governor. Even granting that discretionary powers for the governor were necessary and provided for in the constitution, it was obnoxious to keep those words concerning the discretionary powers in the present article which dealt with the powers of the ministers.

The proviso would act as an unwarranted and impolite reminder to the chief minister that he should not advise the governor in matters relating to governor's discretion.

Mr. Krishnachandra Sharma (Meerut) said that discretionary powers for the governor were necessary for the maintenance of good government and therefore the mention of such powers in the present article was equally necessary.

KAMAT'S AMENDMENT REJECTED

Mr. Kamath asked why the President was not invested with discretionary powers vis-a-vis the Central Government, when the governors were invested with such powers.

Dr. Ambedkar replied: "We do not want to invest the president with any discretionary power. We do want to invest the governor with such powers. The provincial governments are required to work in subordination to the Central Government.

In order to see that they do act in subordination to the Central Government, the governors will reserve certain powers to allow the president the opportunity to see that the rules under which the provincial governments are supposed to act according to the constitution in subordination to the Central Government are observed."

The House rejected the amendments of Mr. Kamath and Prof. K. T. Shah and adopted the article without amendment.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS

Guidance To Governor

Dr. Ambedkar moved Article 144, as amended by him, to provide that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. In the States of Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar and Orissa, there shall be a Minister in charge of Tribal Welfare, who may in addition be in charge of welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes or any other work. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State. A Minister, who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the Legislature of the State shall, at the expiration of the period, cease to be a Minister.

In the choice of his Ministers and in the exercise of his other functions under the Constitution, the Governor shall be generally guided by the instructions set out in the fourth schedule of the Constitution, but the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with such instructions. The salaries and allowances of Ministers may from time to time be determined by the Legislature of the State

TENURE OF OFFICE

Mr. Mohd. Tahir (Bihar) moved an amendment to the effect that the Ministers shall hold office only so long as they enjoy the confidence of the Legislative Assembly and not during the pleasure of the Governor.

In certain cases, Mr. Tahir said Ministers might have lost the confidence of the Legislature but might continue to enjoy the Governor's support on account of their long association with him.

Mr. H. V. Kamath moved an amendment whose object, he said, was to maintain "purity in the administration". According to his amendment, every Minister, including the Chief Minister, will be required both before entering upon his office and at the time of quitting his office to make a full disclosure to the State Legislature of any interest, right, share, property or title he may have in any enterprise, business, trade or industry. The Legislature may deal with the matter in such manner as it may deem appropriate.

Mr. Kamath said that Ministers should be above suspicion but unfortunately, this condition had not always been fulfilled.

Recently, a Bombay journal made an open allegation that a person who had been convicted of blackmarketing had been included in the Cabinet of a State which had since been merged in an adjoining province. The allegation went unchallenged. Then there was the recent instance of a Minister of one of the Integrated States being arrested at Constitution House, New Delhi, on an alleged charge of corruption. Many of the leaders, including Dr. Rajendra Prasad, had recently pointed out that there had been a certain deterioration in the standards of public life in India which had to be counteracted by every means possible. Mr. Kamath claimed that his amendment closely followed the suggestions made by Dr. Ambedkar himself on a previous occasion.

Prof. K. T. Shah moved an amendment on similar lines. He wanted Governors also to declare their interests. Further, Prof. Shah sought to provide that during his term of office, the properties of a Governor or Minister should be held in trust by the Reserve Bank of India.

Prof. Shah said that already the Bombay Municipal Corporation had a convention whereby a member did not exercise his right of vote if any matter in which he was personally interested came up for disposal. In Britain, before becoming Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin dissociated himself completely from his Iron and Steel Firm at great financial sacrifice. He hoped that such examples would be followed in India as well.

TRIBAL WELFARE

Mr. Jaipal Singh moved an amendment to include Bombay among the Provinces which are required to appoint a Minister in charge of Tribal Welfare. He said that Assam had already been amply covered by the directives in the schedule but Bombay had been left out. After the recent mergers, Bombay had an additional population of 44 lakhs, a large number of whom were tribals and backward classes.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava said he was opposed to the proviso regarding the appointment of a Minister for Tribal Affairs in some Provinces as it was a "backdoor reservation of ministerships".

There were sufficient number of articles in the Constitution to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes and this clause was unnecessary and should be deleted.

EX-MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE

Mr. Sidhva's View

Mr. R. K. Sidhva (C.P.) said that Clause 3 providing that a Minister can hold his post for six monthe after he had ceased to be a member of the Legislature was repetition of a clause from the Government of India Act He felt that the existence of such a clause would lead to corruption. Opposing Mr. Jaipal Singh's amendment, he said that to include Bombay now for the purpose of appointment of a Tribal Mi-nister would be inappropriate at this juncture.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S REPLY

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Law Minister, replying to the debate, said that members had objected to the provision that Ministers should hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. They had wanted that they should hold office so long as they retained the confidence of the majority of the House. He had no doubt that the intention of this Constitution was that the Ministry should hold office during such time as they held the confidence of the majority. The reason why no express provision had not been made to the effect in the Constitution was that under Parliamentary system of Government the term "During pleasure" was always understood to mean that a Ministry would not continue in office when they lost the confidence of the majority of the House.

There was no neessity to change the stereotyped expression of "during pleasure" used in all Constitutions embodying a Parliamentary system of Government.

Referring to Mr. Shibban Lal Saxena's amendment asking for Ministers to be chosen from the Lower House only, Dr. Ambedkar said it could not be accepted. Under the Constitution it was open to the Prime Minister to choose his Ministers from both the Lower and Upper House.

As regards the amendments of Mr. Kamath and Prof. K. T. Shah, Dr. Ambedkar said they were of the same tenor as an amendment moved to Article 62 relating to the Council of Ministers at the Centre. Prof. K. T. Shah had moved an amendment to that Article which was debated at considerable length and he did not wish to add anything to what he said then.

The Clause providing for the appointment of a Minister to look to the interests of Tribal people, said Dr. Ambedkar, was a verbatim reproduction of the Statutory recommendation made by the Tribal Sub-Committee of the Minority Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly. It was the intention of that Committee that this proviso should be incorporated in the Constitution.

Dr. Ambedkar said he could not accept Mr. Jaipal Singh's amendment for the inclusion of Bombay in the Tribal Areas clause, as it was a matter in which he had to consult the Bombay Ministry.

The House adopted the Article with three amendments moved by Dr. Ambedkar. All the other amendments were rejected.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S POST

The House adopted Article 145 which says that the Governor shall appoint as Advocate-General of the State a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a High Court. The Advocate-General will give advice to the Government of the State upon such legal matters and perform such other duties of a legal character as may be assigned to him by the Governor. The Governor will determine his remuneration.

The House accepted Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed's amendment stating that the Advocate-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. It had been provided originally that the Advocate-General should retire from office upon the resignation of the Chief Minister.

During the discussion of the clause, Dr. P. K. Sen, a former Judge of the Patna High Court, urged that the status of an Advocate-General should be raised to that or a Law Minister. At present, Government was not obliged to take the Advocate-General's opinion.

"We are passing through a very critical time", said Dr. Sen. "There are various fissiparous tendencies and all manner of discriminatory legislations are being put through which bears evident marks of very unskilful handling. The Advocate-Gentral is the only person who could, if installed in the office of the Law Minister, regulate and shape and mould Government in all its aspects. The rule of law is, in my humble opinion, the rule that should save the Government from all manner of disruptive tendencies."

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

People IN THE NEWS

MAHABLESHWAR, May 31 (A.P.I.): The Governor of Bombay received the Hon'ble Shri Morarji R. Desai.

★

MRS. LAXMI MENON

LAKE SUCCESS, June 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mrs. Laxmi Menon, who was an Indian Delegate to the Paris session of the United Nations Assembly, has joined the United Nations Secretariat as Chief of the status of Women section of the Special Affairs Division.

★

VICE-ADMIRAL PARRY

POONA, June 1 (A.P.I.): Vice-Admiral, W. E. Parry, Chief of Naval Staff and C-in-C, Royal Indian Navy, is arriving in Poona on June 3 on a three-day visit.

Whilst in Poona, Vice-Admiral Party is scheduled to visit military establishments in Poona and Kirkee, the Artificial Limb Centre, Queen Mary's Technical School, the Forces Club and the site of the National War Academmy at Khadakwasla, near Poona.

★

PROF. BHANSALI

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 1.

It is learnt that Prof. Bhansali, a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi, is coming to Rajkot to do constructive work.

★

SWEDISH ENVOY IN MADRAS

MADRAS, June 1 (A.P.I.): His Excellency M. Gunnar Jarring, envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary of Sweden in India, arrived in Madras this evening from Delhi. He is proceeding to Kodaikanal on a holiday visit.

★

M. P. PATIL FOR JALGAON

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests will leave Bombay, on Thursday, June 2, to hold District Food Production Conferences at Jalgaon, Dhulia and Nasik on June 3, 4 and 5 respectively. The Minister will return to Bombay on June 5.

★

HOME MINISTER FOR GUJARAT

Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, will leave Bombay on Saturday, June 4, on a tour of the scarcity areas of the Northern Division.

Mr. Desai will visit Deesa on June 5, Mehsana on June 6, Viramgaum on June 7, Danduka on June 8, Ghuga and Bhavnagar on June 9 and Rajkot and Jamnapar on June 10.

The Minister will return to Bombay on Saturday, June 11.

★

MR. L. M. PATIL

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, will proceed to Nasik from Satara, on June 1 and and return to Bombay on June 2.

On June 3, Mr. Patil will leave Bombay on a two-day tour of the Bijapur District. He will visit Hotgi and Bijapur on June 4, and Mahal, Hippargi, Sindgi and Indi on June 5.

The Minister will return to Bombay on June 6.

★

DINKARRAO DESAI

Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies will tour the districts of Sabarkantha and Broach from June 3 to 8.

Mr. Desai will leave Bombay for Ahmedabad, on June 3, by place and return on June 8.

GIRL OF 12 DIES AS CITY BUILDING CRASHES

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A little girl of 12 who had carried food to her father was killed and nearly a score of workers were injured when a two storeyed building under construction collapsed at Reti Bunder Road, Thana, at noon on Sunday.

The Thana police, volunteers of the Congress Seva Dal and members of the staff of the Vithal Savana Hospital, were engaged in a non-stop excavation for five hours before all the men caught under the debris of the building were rescued, and taken to hospital for treatment.

All but eight of them had received injuries which could be treated in the casualty wards and the men allowed to go. Of the eight men who were admitted, three are still detained and their condition is described as serious. The surgical staff of the hospital had their job cut out in dealing with the number of cases that had to be attended to on a Sunday.

It is stated that the building belonged to one Chunilal Pranjivandas. It had been practically finished and only about 20 men were on the premises giving finishing touches before the building was occupied. About noon, the men called off work and were preparing to take their lunch. A girl of 12 who had brought her father's lunch basket was asked by him to open the basket and prepare his dinner, while he went out for a wash.

Just then the second floor of the building made of singie brick walls suddenly collapsed and under its weight the two intervening roofs also caved in.

A dozen of the workers who were actually not within the building but near about sustained minor injuries by falling bricks and collapsing woodwork. But eight others who were inside were entombed.

An alarm was raised at once, and the police, volunteers of the Seva Dal and later some men from the hospital joined in the rescue operations. The debris being somewhat light and the first floor having resisted and softened the falling mass of bricks and beams, only the little girl was killed on the spot, the rest were trapped and injured.

The rescue operations were kept up till evening, till the rescuers made sure that every man trapped had been accounted for. The Chief Officer of the Thana Municipality, Mr. Natu, Mr. Yeshwantrao Thanekar, Secretary of the Thana District Congress Committee and President of the Thana Seva Dal and several others in the locality including members of the Municipality were present on the scene and did what they could in the rescue operations.

Rent Control Act Applied To Chikodi

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, has been applied to Chikodi village in the Belgaum District to all the premises let for residential purposes.

Coastal Craft Men Strike

700 INVOLVED

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

More than 700 men including 98 tindals, belonging to 300 country-craft engaged in carrying cargo between Bombay and other coastal ports suddenly struck work last night, causing inconvenience and annoyance to hundreds of consignees who generally dispatch their cargo by coastal vessels. Many of them who went for the transhipment of their cargo by these country-craft had to come away disappointed this morning.

It appears that the tidals had served a joint notice on the Country-Craft (Padav) Bazar Association asking for more pay and increase in dearness allowance. They further threatened that in the event of their demands being turned down, a strike would be resorted to. The notice expired on May 31. As there was no response from the Association, the seamen went on strike. In sympathy with the tindals, other members of the crew also joined in.

It is learnt that arrangements are being made for holding a meeting of the representatives of the Association and of the striking tindals, when attempts will be made to bring about an amicable settlement between the parties concerned

Late in the day about 400 men employed on barges and lighters which are used for unloading the imported cargo also joined the strike.

Fire In Workshop

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

A fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Mapara Parekh and company's workshop at Godbundar Road, Santa Cruz on Tuesday night. Although the exact cause of the fire is not known, it is believed that a loss of Rs. one and half lakhs was sustained

The Bandra Fire Brigade which rushed to the spot brought the fire under control after two hours' fight with the flames.

R

For unlawfully possessing ration cards, JAFFERALLI JIVANBHAI was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 400 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

For exporting cotton cloth without a permit, GHANI HABIB MEMON and GAFAR ISMAIL MEMON were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and in addition each fined Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

For failing to maintain standard weights on the premises of grinding mill (chakki), KASAM NANAJI GHANCHI was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 400 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

R

SALE OF GRAM DAL

GRAMDAL is now available at all the Ration Shops. Cardholders can, on presenting their Head of Family's Foodgrains ration card, obtain any quantity of Gramdal from the ration shops, where their foodgrains ration cards are registered.

Permit holders can, similarly now obtain any quantity of Besan they may require, from the Flour Mills and their shops, on production of their permits.

Stop Press

NEW CYRENAICA LEADER

BENGHAZI, June 1 (PTI-Reuter): Britain today announced that she recognised the Grand Senussi, Emir Driss El Senussi, as head of the State of Cyfenaica and accepted the formation of a National Government.

PONDICHERRY REFERENDUM

PONDICHERRY, June 1 (API): All the 14 communes of Pondicherry and Karaikal, it is learnt, have requested the French India Government to postpone the referendum in the French Indian settlements in South India fixed earlier for December this year.

A resolution passed by these Communes states that the "present economic situation", following India Government abrogating customs union with French India "constitutes a blockade and in these circumstances, postponement of referendum" is sought.

NO SYRIAN TROOPS IN LEBANON

DAMASCUS, June 1 (PTI-Reuter): The Syrian Government issued a special communique today strongly denying reports which it said had been spread by the Lebanese press that Syrian troops had crossed into the neighbouring republic of Lebanon.

B.I. FOR ARMY OFFICER

HYDERABAD, June 1 (API): Brigadier Syed Habib Ahmed of the Hyderabad Army has been sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment for abetment of the murder of F. H. Rowan, a British Ground Engineer in Sydney Cotton's organisation.

TRADE ACCOUNTS

CALCUTTA, June 1 (API): The Government of India are considering the revision of existing descriptions of India's trade accounts relating to commodities for export and import, it is learnt.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

RENEWED SELLING IN TATA STEEL SHARES

BOMBAY, June 1.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady today and after small improvement in early part of the session, the market declined on renewed selling pressure. The general feeling continues bearish and there is utter absence of any investment buying. Some shares are quoted even below pre-war levels, but the present high cost does not attract any buying support.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened today at Rs. 1292 and improved at Rs. 1297 but declined at Rs. 1277 under renewed selling. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 264 and after improving at Rs. 266 declined at Rs. 263.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 955 and eased off at Rs 947. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 266 and after improving at Rs. 268 declined at Rs. 264 Svadeshi shares opened at Rs. 285 and declined at Rs. 281 Nagpurs opened at Rs. 231 and after advancing at Rs. 233 declined at Rs. 230.

Central Bank shares were done at Rs. 80 and Imperials came in business at Rs. 1780 Scindia shares opened at Rs. 12-12 and being quoted at Rs. 12-13 declined at Rs. 12-7.

Later on there was scattered selling and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day. Tata Steel Defds. declined at Rs. 1270 and ordinary shares were done at Rs. 262 Bombay Dyeings lost further ground at Rs. 942. Closing tone of the market was easy.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	942 8
Kohinoor Mills (4-3)	262 4
Swadeshi Mills (1-4)	279 0
Central India Mills (4)	229 0
Simplex Mill (3)	168 0
New Great Eastern (8)	139 0
Indore (9 plus 3)	140 0
Gokak Mills (12) XD	252 0
Century Spinning (15)	247 8
Colaba (12)	140 0
India Beaching (6)	145 0
Swan Mills (20)	288 0
Finlay Mills (15))	250 0
Morarji Gokuldas	405 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	190 12
Meyer (12)	111 14
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 10
India United Ord (0-2-6)	10-13-6
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1-10-3
Madhusudan Mill (15)	180 0
Podar (5)	131 4
Khatau Makanji (5)	139 12

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord (4)	262 4
Tata Steel Defd (61-15)	1270 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (7-8)	140 12

CEMENT

Associated Cement (6)	132 8

INDUSTRIES

Burma	272 8
Belapur Sugar (9)	168 0
Shivrapjur Syndicate (1-8)	20 8
Scindia Steam (0-3)	12 7
Premier Construction	83 4
Tata Chemical	8 14
Tata Oil (2)	51 12
India Iron (012)	21 7
Bengal Steel (0-8-0)	17 8
British India Corp (0-9)	7 13
I. Copper	1 15
Wimco	157 8
Alcock	225 0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Power (25)	1465 0
Anrdha Valley (30)	1400 0
Tata Hydro (3)	147 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone Mills (5)	60 8
Phoenix	197 8
Indian Mfg.	4150 0
Kuria	117 8
New City	180 0
Minerva (12)	113 12
Bradbury	360 0
Bharat Mills (2)	27 8
Bhorucha Defd. (0-4)	4 13
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)	172 8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 8
Model Mills (128)	175 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	618 12
Vishnu Cotton (8)	206 4
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	9 0
Western India (40)	4070 0
Standard (15)	225 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3300 0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	49 0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	276 4
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	29 8
New Union Mills (0-8)	9 4
Madhusudan B (2-8)	35 0
Srinivas Mills (8)	153 12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	78 12
Berar Mills	281 4
Victoria Mills	225 0
New Great New	156 0

ELECTRICS (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (4-8)	120 10
Ahmedabad New	46 0
Surat Electric (2-8)	145 0
Karachi Electric (2)	131 4
Broach (0-5)	....
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 6 6
Amalgamated (0-12)	13-8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	0 0 0
Bombay Suburban (3) XR	122 8

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (35)	1782 8
Imperial Bank of India P.P. (8-12)	442 8
Central Bank	80 8
Central Bank New (1-8)	80 0
Bank of Baroda (2-8) XR	129 8
Union (0)	7 0
Bank of India (4)	180 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	45 0
United Commercial (8)	46 12
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	26 12
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	105 0

INSURANCE

Oriental (125)	4600
Empire (10)	625 9
New India (1)	57 8
Jupiter (1-4)	14 4
Vulcan (0-10)	11 8
Indian Mercantile (2)	32 8
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B. I. G. (1)	19 0
Industrial and Prudential	29 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	15 10

RAILWAY SHARES

C.P. (1-14)	111 4

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Steamer (10)	255 0
Bombay Burma New (5)	101 14
Mackenzie (6)	65 0
Burma Petrol	1 5
Port Canning (3)	67 12
Kemp and Co. (30)	403 12
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12) XD	91 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	37 0
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16 8
Alembic (15)	150 0
Supreme India X.R.	
Jam Wire (6)	67 4
Bombay Uganda	60 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	30 0
Indian Cement (1937)	20 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (E. S.)	127 8
Associated Cement New (3)	129 8
United Motor	32 0
Bombay Safe Deposit '27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	51 0
Manmad Press	120 0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (5)	191 4
Andhra Valley (7)	1235 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1280 0
Hydro Electric (7)	128 12
Bombay Steamer (6)	308 4
Central India (5)	628 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	640 0
Lakshmi Mills	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	227 8
Podar Mills (4)	105 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	112 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	310 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	145 0
Pre. Construction (151)	104 0
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	102 4
Amalgamated	116 4
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	116 4
Walchandnagar	130 0
Jupiter	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	121 4
Mackenzie (1st)	85 0
Mackenzie (2nd)	80 0
Standard	101 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mill	50 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	101 8
Morarji	94 8

DEBENTURES.

Andhra 1952	103 8
Gula Kalamsingh	8 9
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	96 8
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	105 0

OUTSIDE SHARES.

Burma Corporation	2 6
New Victoria Mill	2 0
New Victoria (Pref.)	4 8
Faltan (8)	105 0
Gold Mohoor	312 8
New Kaiser Hind	360 0
Sajjan Mill (20)	160 0
Osmanshahi (10)	260 0
Azamshahi	270 0
Air Services	5 8
Air India Tata	83 8
Hind Motor	3 14
India Steam	6 2

ART SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, June 1.

120	Ready Japan	3	6 0
150	Ready Japan	3	6 6
120	Ready Italy	3	3 0
150	Ready Italy	3	6 0
150	D. Box June	682	0 0
150	D. Box July	692	0 0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 1.

The Bullion market was firm with manipulation by professional bull operators. It has now become a regular habit with these operators to push up prices as supplies are limited and there is no check on speculative activity.

Forward silver opened today at Rs. 186-12 and advanced at Rs. 187-8 under persistent buying by bulls. Later on there was some realising and the market reacted at Rs. 187-2. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 187-4.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 118 and after improving at Rs. 118-2 quietened at Rs. 117-14 but again improved at Rs. 118-1. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 118-10 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76.

Later on Silver declined at Rs. 186/8 but again rallied on renewed bull support. Silver Budla after opening Reverse Rs. 1/8 narrowed to Rs. 1|- Silver arrivals are estimated at 35 to 40 bars while the offtake is also on the same extent closing quotations were as under:—

Silver Forward	187	0	0
Silver Ready	187	0	0
Gold Forward	118	2	0
Gold Ready	118	12	0
Sovereigns	75	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 1.

The local produce market was somewhat quiet in the forward section but scarcity of spot supplies is still having influence on ready prices. Local crushers were moderate buyers and the turnover was limited.

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	38	4	0
Coromandal Ready	37	11	0
Bold Ready	37	11	0
June-July	37	8	0
August-September	37	8	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	25	12	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	29	4	0
June-July	28	14	0
August-September	28	13	0
GROUNDNUT OIL—			
Locals Mills	20	14	0
Ready Mills	20	8	0
June	20	10	0
July	20	12	0
Linseed Oil	17	0	0
CASTORSEED OIL—			
First pressing quality	17	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	16	8	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, June 1.

Groundnuts	8288
Castorseeds	1939
Linseed	10070
Tilseed	141
Sugar	7637
Rice	1700
Cottonseed	2137
Cotton Bales	2950

FORECASTS OF WINTER OILSEEDS.

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the second forecasts of winter oilseeds of the Indian Union for 1948-49 are as under:—

The area sown under linseed for the current year has been placed at 3,277,000 acres as compared with 3,252,000 acres of last year, being an increase of 0.8 per cent. The increase in area has mainly occurred in Madhya Bharat and C. P. and Berar and has been attributed in the later case partly to better prices and partly to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. Some decline in acreage has, however, been recorded in the case of Hyderabad.

The area sown under Rape and Mustard has been placed at 1,646,000 acres as against 1,711,000 acres of last year, being a decrease of 3.8 per cent. The decline in area has mainly occurred in Assam and East Punjab and has been attributed in the latter case partly to the situation following partition and partly to scarcity of rains at sowing time in some districts. Increase in acreage has however, been recorded in the case of the United Provinces.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, June 1.

Tata Ordinary 262-4; Tata Deferred 1270; Indian Iron 21-6; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 17-8; Bombay Dyeing 942-8; Central India 229-6; Gokak 253-12; Kohinoor 262-8; Simplex 168, Swadeshi 279-6; Tata Power 1465; Associated Cement 132-8; Belapur 168-12; Bombay Burma (Old) 272-8; Scindia 12-7; Central Bank 80-8, New India 57-8; Tata 2nd Pref. 140-12.

PEPPER PRICES

BOMBAY, June 1.

Jetlr dely	1530 to 1540
Ashad dely.	1555 to 1565

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, June 1:

MILLS

Apollo 2/10 2/11 2/10
Bharat 28/8
B. Dyeing 956/4 57/8 42/8
Bradbury Pref. 305
C. India 231/8 33 33 29 30 29
Century 250
E Textiles 193/12
Finlay 250
Gokak 255 53
I. U. Defd. 1/9/9 1/10/6 1/10 1/10/3
I. U. Ord. 10/14 10/13/6
Indore 137/8 40
Kohinoor 266/8 68 64 64/12 62/4
Myer 111/14
Morarji 405
New Great 140 39
Podar 131/4
Simplex 170 72 68
Svadeshi 282 85/8 81 82/8 79/8 80 79
Swan 288
Tata Mills 49
Vishnu 205 6/4
Scindia 12/11 12/13/6 12/7

BANKS

Baroda 129/8
Central 80/8 80/4 80/8
Central A New 80/8 80
Imperial Old 1782/8
Imperial New 438/2 42/8
India 179/8 80
Union 6/14 7
U. Commercial 48 46/12

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 121/4 20/10
Andhra Valley 1402/8 1400
Andhra Pref 1225 35
Hydro 147
Hydro Pref. 128/12
Power 1467/8 65

INSURANCE

Oriental 4600
New India 57/8 58 57/8

STEEL

B. Steel 17/12 17/8
I. Iron 21/11 21/13 21/7 21/8 21/7
Tata Defd. 1295 90 98/12 88/12 91/4 72/8 80 70
Tata Ord. 264 66 62/8 64 62/4
Tata 2nd Pref. 140/12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 225
A.C.C. Old 133/12 33 33/4 32/8
A.C.C. New 129/12 29/8
Belapur 172 71 74/8 68/8 69 68
B. B. Old 275 72/8
B. B. New 101/14
B. B. Petrol 1/5 1/5/3 1/5
B. I. C. 7/13
I. Bleaching 143 45
I. Copper 1/15
I. I. Trust 91
Kemp 403/12
Port Canning 67/12
P. Const. 86 86/12 83 84 83/4
Shivrajpur 21/8 20/8
Tata Chem. 8/13 8/14
Tata Oil 52 52/8 51/8 51/12
Wimco 155 57/8

SPECIAL

Alembic Chemical 150
Zandu Pref. 94

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, May 31.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	7	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	4	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	8	0
2 3/4 per centt 1960	99	7	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	95	12	0
3 per cent non-terminable	98	8	0
3 per cent 1986 Con.	98	10	0
3 per cent 1949-52	100	4	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	4	0
3 per cent 1953-55	101	6	0
3 per cent 1957	101	0	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	12	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	3	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	0	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	10	0
4 per cent 1960-70	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	103	0	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	111	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	104	14	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2 3/4 per cent U.P. 1961	97	6	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	10	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	99	12	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	4	0
3 per cent U.P. 1952	100	4	0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100	4	0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	98	0	0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	99	14	0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110	12	0
4 per cent B. Municipality	110	8	0
5 per cent B. Municipality 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent B Municipal 1954	115	0	0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1950-60	107	0	0

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, May 31.

Silver: Spot and Forward 43-1/2d.
Gold: Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

Cotton Pressed In India

BOMBAY, May 31.

(RUNNING BALES)

	Week ending	13th May	1st Sept. to 13th May	
	1949	1948	1948-49	1947-48
Madras	10094	15694	88765	252134
Bombay	9683	16602	236280	455918
West Bengal	193	90	2501	4636
United Provinces	..	..	216	1086
East Punjab	22	110	46701	41209
Central Provinces	179	435	78536	133726
Berar	4591	4107	301673	511010
Ajmer/Merwara	182	309	21702	15895
Assam	106	210	6778	4298
Baroda State	1636	2808	103948	178419
Barwani State (e)	..	..	7205	6215
Cutch State (b)	..	..	680	1576
Dhar State (b)	..	..	13452	15996
Holkar State (f)	..	..	29149	22676
Hyderabad State (c)	..	..	175355	271594
Jaora State (g)	..	..	954	..
United State of Rajasthan (a)	..	..	52516	39849
Mysore State (e)	..	..	6931	10731
Patiala & East Punjab States' Union (d)	..	..	50217	39294
United State of Saurashtra	6911	5664	31305	34499
Minor Cotton Growing States	220	..	4640	3182
TOTAL	33817	46029	1259504	2043943

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, May 31.

	1948-49 Bales	1947-48 Bales
Receipts (By Rail and Sea)		
27th to 30th May	8731	34655
Receipts (By Rail and Sea)		
1st Sept. to 30th May	1275073	1700064
SHIPMENTS:		
27th to 30th May		
Continent	823	2725
Coast Ports	1618	719
Total	2441	3444
SHIPMENTS:		
1st Sept. to 30th May		
United Kingdom	20571	64721
Continent	139902	315171
China	20101	210089
Japan	34874	136486
U.S.A.	15108	41124
Other Foreign Countries	4944	24175
Total all Foreign Countries	235500	792306
Coast Ports	140627	86725
Total	376127	879031
Transhipment in Bombay Harbour		
During the month of April	599	
Total		
1st Sept. to 30th April		
Total	1655	17840

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 1.

Trading remained suspended today in the ring of the association as prices ruling were above the ceiling level.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July contract is 831 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA May 31.

Karnak July	71.80—220
Karnak Nov.	58.00+ 10
Ashmouni June	44.80—26
Ashmouni Oct.	45.22—21

HESSIAN MARKET.

BOMBAY, June 1.

45X11 per Yd.	Pics.		
Ready	94-1/2		
June	93-1/2		
July-Sept.	93-1/4		
D. W. 40X28 Bags.			
Ready	115	0	0
June	111	0	0
July-Sept.	105	0	0

SUGAR PRICES.

BOMBAY, June 1.

Inferior	88	0	0
Bazar Quality	90	8	0
Big Chrystal	92	8	0
Buland	102	0	0
August dely.	31	9	0
October dely.	31	1	0
Jan. 1950	27	12	0

Arrivals Bags 11625.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

The following is an Account of the Reserve Bank of India, for the week ended the 27th day of May:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES:

Notes held in the Banking Department Rs. 32,25,35,000, Notes in circulation Rs. 1178,87,26,000, Total Notes issued Rs. 1211,12,61,000, Total Liabilities Rs. 1211, 12,61,000.

ASSETS:

Gold Coin and Bullion:— Held in India Rs. 40,01,71,000, Foreign Securities Rs. 710,34,38,000, Rupee Coin Rs. 47,04,29,000, Government of India Rupee Securities Rs. 413,72,23,000, Total Assets Rs. 1211,12,61,000.

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 61.956 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES:

Capital paid up Rs. 5,00,00,000, Reserve Fund Rs. 5,00,00,000.

Deposits:—(a) Government (1) Central Government Rs. 148,36,66,000. (2) Other Governments Rs. 21,13,73,000. (b) Banks Rs. 65,70,26,000, (c) Others Rs. 60,21,08,000, Bills Payable Rs. 4,33,41,000. Other Liabilities Rs. 16,41,-35,000, Rupees 326,16,43,000.

ASSETS:

Notes Rs. 32,25,35,000, Rupee Coin Rs. 13,47,000, Subsidiary Coin Rs. 1,55,000, Bills Purchased and Discounted:—(a) Internal Rs. 46,84,000, (c) Government Treasury Bills Rs. 9,37,17,000, Balances held abroad Rs. 155,38,20,000. Loans and Advances to Governments Rs. 3,49,00,000. Other Loans and Advances Rs. 7,66,82,000, Investments Rs. 111,99,93,000. Other Assets Rs. 5,38,10,000, Rupees 326,16,-43,000.

Decline In Cotton Consumption Tells On N. Y. Market

INDUSTRIALS AND RAILS REACH NEW LOW LEVELS IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK May 31.

The market steadily declined owing to renewed stress on bearish factors and failure of the long weekend break to bring any encouraging news. The lower mid-May parity price, large crop prospects, decline in the grain markets and lack of any fresh export developments all combined to curb support with trade demand mostly indifferent. Accumulation of hedges over the holiday and scattered liquidation found positions upto March mostly affected with far-distant months neglected.

Prices continued to retreat in the afternoon though pressure was still not actually insistent. Selling came in flurries with liquidation and hedges partly influenced by the action in other markets and partly by uncertainties in connection with the general cotton outlook. Reference the latter, the trade was again stressing the recent decline in domestic cotton consumption and is not optimistic about the trend for the remainder of the season while expected expansion in export demand is not yet forthcoming though in this connection the trade has already been prepared for delay in aid countries' purchases until cheaper newcrop is available. The market closed easy with sales estimated at 125,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, May 31.

July	32.21—21
July Highest	32.38—04
July Lowest	32.21—21
October	28.68—29
December	22.46—33
March	28.38—28
March	28.22—26
Middling Spot	33.23 –27

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS

New York, May 31.

July	32.10
October	28.60
December	28.46—33
March	28.30
Middling Spot	32.35

WALL STREET MARKET

Both the industrial and rail averages registered new lows for this year this morning with buyers apparently finding nothing in the week-end developments to warrant a stronger attempt to slow the down-swing which has been in progress since mid-May Activity was limited and included stale bull liquidation as the list turned initial irregularity into fairly well-distributed losses ranging to one point or so headed by leading steels, rails, motors, papers, chemicals, oils, textiles and non-ferrous minings. Averages were industrials 170.38 and rails 45.79. With bears operating freely the market suffered one of the largest setbacks so far this year. The industrial average broke through to reach the worst level since March 1948 while rails reached the lowest level since June 1947. The utility average, however, only showed a small loss and is still comfortably above the 1949 low. The market extended morning decline to show losses ranging to two points or so featuring leading steels, dept stores, motors, rails, textiles, rubbers, tobaccos and oils. The market finished at the day's lows with few issues including Atchison and Southern Railway showing losses of more than three points. The market closed weak.

American Telephone & Telegraph	140-3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	26-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	27-7/8
Chase National Bank	33
Sinclair Oil	19-7/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	46-5/8
General Electric Co.	35-1/8
General Motors	55
Ingersoll Rand	59
International Nickel	27
National City Bank of New York	38-7/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	10-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15
Texas Corporation	52-1/8
Union Carbide	36-1/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	42-1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	65-3/4
Western Union Telegraph	13

CHICAGO GRAINS

The market was unsettled by the sharp selloff in wheat futures which declined more than five cents a bushel reflecting the break in cash-wheat prices. The weakness in the price structure for cashwheat in the Southwest is attributed to fears of heavy arrivals of newcrop when harvesting operations expand. Reports that the weather in the United States and Canadian springwheat belt over the weekend was extremely favourable were an additional disturbing factor. Sentiment in rye was also adversely affected by the much improved weather conditions for newcrop to both countries.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, May 31.

July 1.88.
September 1.89-1/4.
December 1.91-1/4.
March 1.89-1/4.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

S.S. TRIPOLITANIA

From NAPLES—500 bags almond in shell, 40 bags tartaric acid, 40 bags tartaric acid powder.

From ALEXANDRIA—1370 bales cotton.

From PORT SUDAN—1500 bags arabic gum hashab, 1000 bags gum arabic kordofam, 150 bags gum talha.

S.S. CARTHAGE

From HONGKONG—100 bags gal angal, 100 cases lanterns, 45 cases thermosflasks.

From SINGAPORE—720 bags sagoflour.

From PENANG—100 bags pearl tapioca.

From COLOMBO—106 cases photophilms.

S.S. BHISHAM HILL

From SYDNEY—231 casks collar white mutton tallow, 150 ctns malted milk, 30 cases kicking bands, 620 ctns. Horlic bottles, 1100 cases S. flour, 95 ctns. break fast cereals, 48 bags stearic acid, 200 cases rolled oats, 107 cases synthetic rosin, 374 cases bouruville cocoa, 31 ctns. balter components, 92 cases battery plates, 688 cases toilet article, 67 cases pipes, 42 cases cheese, 300 cases aheatota, 82 cases canned green pease, 332 pkgs. provisions, 36 cases blocks, 66 ctns. vinegar, 100 cases tinned cheese, 162 bales scorned wool.

From Melbourne: 6058 cases milk powder, 100 cases condensed milk, 80 cases sauce, 405 cases tallow, 400 cases marconi, 225 cases honey, 1640 bgs oats, 48 cases, 648 cases tomato sauce, 423 bags clipped and graded oats, 330 cases marconi products, 104 packs wheaten starch, 1677 bags compressed oten, 65 cases vinegar, 2156 cases canned fruits, 957 cases bourne vita, 5271 sackks feedoats, 325 cases whisky, 100 cases gin, 130 cases ice-cream mix, 200 drums golden syrup, 80 cheese, 50 cases tinned butter, 150 cases cheese, 478 bags oats, 71 cases boriam nitrate, 25 cases honey, 200 cases rolled oats, 100 ctns cornflakes, 50 cases spagheti, 112 casks tallow, 223 cases electric rods, 220 cases bournvita, 207 cases jams, 100 bags kens, 100 cases processed cheese.

From Brisbane: 600 cases processed cheese, 420 cases honey, 105 cases pine aple.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

S.S. TRIVENCE

To Aden: 100 bags ginger—M. Dipchand, 100 bags ginger—V. Dharsi, 25 jottas drugun and 150 bags ginger —Indo Overseas Export Co.

S.S. ELIZABETH BAKKE

To Singapore: 30 bales turmeric—P. Bhujangilal, 50 bales coriander—P. Bhujangilal, 20 bags fennel seed—P. Bhujangilal, 20 bags methiseed—P. Bhujangilal.

S.S. SONAVATI

To Karachi: 15 bags cardamoms—G. M. Oomar, 100 bags tamarind—G. M. Oomar.

—S.S. DARA—

To Karachi:—

250 pkg fresh fruits— R. Motiram.
100 pkg fresh fruits— Faijunchand B.A.
100 pkg. fresh fruits— T. Dayaldas
100 pkg. fresh fruits— S. Veramal.
200 pkg fresh fruits E. Hassan.
100 pkg. fresh fruits—I. Kashinath.
250 pkg. fresh fruits— B. Hotchand.

—S.S. FLYING ARROW—

To Hongkong—

20 bags drugun— E. Virjee and Co.

—S.S. ENGLISTAN—

To Rangoon—

10 bags ginger and 10 bags ajuna seed—Indo Oversea Export Co.

—S.S. KARANJA—

To Mombassa:—

30 bags coriander seed, 5 bags turmeric, 10 bags cumin seed— K. P. Shah, 17 bales cotton piecegoods—Kumar and Co, 8 bales piecegoods and 192 bales cotton piecegoods—Patel and Co.

To L. Marques:—

5 bdls dryfish— P. Gulamhusan and Co.

—S.S. VASNA—

To Karachi—

100 baskets betel leaves— M. Kerramdas
100 baskets betel leaves— A. Joosab.
100 baskets betel leaves— A. Abdulla

—BY AIR—

To Karachi—

50 bags betel leaves— M. Balam-and Co 50 bags betes leaves— M. Balam and Co.
150 bags betel leaves M. Balam and Co.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

BOMBAY, June 1:

ARRIVALS

'LANGOLLEN' arrived from Novossessisk, with 8329 tons of grain on June 1. (Graham).

'ATLANTIC CAPTAIN' arrived from Bahia Blanca, with 10196 tons of grain on June 1. (Graham).

'ONDA' arrived from Trieste with 5666 tons of general cargo on June 1. (Volkart).

'PETERDAL' arrived from Philadelphia with 4399 locomotives on June 1. (Bharat Line).

DEPARTURES

'MARIE MAERSK' sailed for Abadan on June 1.

We give below the latest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under Agency of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.:

DUE TO ARRIVE AT BOMBAY

From U. S. Pacific Coast: s. s. "Silverash" Due 10th June, s. s. "Hoegh Merchant" Due 30th June.

From U. S. Atlantic Coast: s. s. "Bantam" Due 6th June, s. s. "Rondo" Due 7th July.

From Rotterdam/Antwer: s. s. "Streefkerk" Due 7th June, s. s. "Lieve Vrouwekerk" Due 25th June.

From Persian Gulf via Karachi: s. s. "Hoegh Silverspray" Due 8th June, s. s. "Manoeran" Due 10th June, s. s. "Lutterkerk" Due 25th June, s. s. "Hoegh Silvermoon" Due 27th June, s. s. "John Bakke" Due 29th June.

From Australia: s. s. "Hoegh Silverstream" Due 16th June.

DUE TO SAIL FROM BOMBAY

For Calcutta via Colombo: s. s. "Lemsterkerk" Sails 14th June, s. s. "Silverash" Sails 24th June.

For U. S. Pacific Coast: s. s. "Hoegh Silverspray" Sails 10th June, s. s. "Manoeran" Sails 14th June.

For Persian Gulf via Karachi: s. s. "Samarinda" Sails 6th June, s. s. "Hoegh Merchant" Sails 8th July.

For Australia: s. s. "Elizabeth Bakke" Sails 3rd June, s.ls. "Hoegh Silvermoon" Sails 2nd July.

For U. S. Atlantic Coast: s. s. "Hoegh Silverstar" Sails 31st May, s. s. "Hoegh Silverstream" Sails 22nd June, s. s. "John Bakke" Sails 2nd July.

For Mediterranean and North Continental Ports: s. s. "Aludra" Sails 8th June, s. s. "Intterkerk" Sails 30th June.

Limited Turnover On Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, June 1:

The Stock Exchange ruled quiet but steday today, and only limited business was put through. Following are today's final transactions upto 2|30 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three percent India Government loan 1986 98|10 three percent loan 1949|52 100|2 three percent loan 1951|54 101|2.

BANKS: Calcutta National 10|3.

COTTONS: Bowreah 304|- Small lot danbar 175|- Benares cotton and silk 4|10 Keshoram 12|6 New Victoria Mills Ordy 1|15.

COALS: Associated Karanpura Colliery 6|2 Central India 5|2 South Karanpura 23|-.

JUTES: Fort Gloster second pref 117 Kelvin 303.

MININGS: Consolidated Tin 14|- Indi Copper Corp 2|- Karanpura development 21|14.

ENGINEERINGS: Britannia engineering 10|8 Indian Iron and Steel ordy 21|5 Steel Corp of Bengal Ordy 17|9

MISCELLANEOUS: Sone Valley Cement 5|10 Alkali and Chemical pref 110|- Agra Electric 89|8 Bareilly Electric 8|- Calcutta Electric

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

	NEW YORK, June 1.
Previous Closing	32.21
Today's Opening	32.16
Difference	—.05
Today's Closing	32.34
Difference	+.13

LAST QUOTATIONS

	BOMBAY, June 1.
Silver Jeth	Rs. 187 4
Gold Jeth	Rs. 118 4
Silver Bullion	Rs. 187 4
Silver Mint	Rs. 187 6
Gold Ready	Rs. 119 0
Sovereign	Rs. 75 12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 1 (PTI-Reuter): Wall Street weakness upset London Stock markets today. Recent downward movement in all sections gained momentum on a wave of bear selling. The volume of sales, however, was not great but with markets vulnerable sharp declines were registered.

Falls of one shilling were commonplace among industrials. Gilt-edged suffered to the extent of 3/16 per cent.

Although prices were inclined to be steady around midday following small support for british government stock, there were never any signs of real recovery.

Oils were dull. Ultramar were depressed by the news that the company had obtained a temporary loan of £133,000 from its bankers. The price lost three and nine at 1-6-3.

Foreign bonds and rails were fractionally lower. Falls were the result of neglect rather than selling.

All dollar issues were marked lower and declines were up to five points. United steel lost this amount at 108.

Small selling in South African minings resulted in occasional losses. There was however firmer tendency in this market at close.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, June 1, (A.P.I.): On the local market tea-cum coffee shares were prominent. Ouchterlonys and Nilgiri Nirgundis showing fractions gains. Banks rmained steady as also textiles but in the miscellaneous section chemical shares further gave way, facts and Mysore chmicals fertilisers each losing two annas at Rs. 3-14 and Rs. 7-6 respectively.

The market closed barely steady.

Following are today's quotations:—Government of India loans three per cent Paper 98, do 1986 98-10 do 1970-75 100, Government of Travancore three per cent 1952-54 101-1 Government of Madras 1960 100-2 Banks 14, plantings Blu Mountain 2-6, Chembra 4-3, Cochin Malabar 3-6, Devashola 16-6, Midland N3-11, Nelliampathy 0-15-6, UullangodeIIx8w .(2bIet z 0/15/6 Ouchterlony 4-8 Thirumbadi 1-10 T. R. and T. Co. 4-11 Valkundam 5-12.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 144—8, do pref 193, Cambodia 8-4, Coimbatore Cm. 110-8, do Pioneer 114, do Spg. 45-8, Lakshmi 68-12, Madura 38-2, Mettur 300 Radhakrishna 137-8, Rajalakshmi 54-12, Ranga Vilas 51-4 Trav. Rayons 3-7, Trichinopoly 10-10.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 64, F.A.C.T. 3-14, India Cement 16-14, Mettur Chem. 5-11-6, Mysore Chem. fert 77-6.

Printcloth Prices Firm

NEW YORK, May 31, (UPA):—The firming of printcloth prices on Worth Street markets encouraged traders today in belief that textile prices in general might level off after the sharp declines of this spring. Trade opinion was that buyers had forced the price cuts down to the bone and that any further reductions would mean more losses for textile mills.

Nevertheless, they continued to try for cheaper prices, especially in the more popular print cloth numbers. The 80 squares held within the range of 16-1/4 cents to 18-3/4 with most of the activity at about 18-3/8 cents.

Despite concentrated efforts to force the 38-1/2 inch 64/60 5.35 yard construction below the 13 cent level, the number held firm.

In sheetings bag trade was the principal buyer, mostly of the 40 inch 48/44 3.75 yard goods. Contracts were placed as far ahead as the last week of July at 16-1/4 cents. Early June orders were reported to have been booked at 16-1/2 cents and the spot position sold for 17 cents.

Heavy drills in the 1.93 yard fabrics sold actively at 29-1/2 cents for 66-pick goods and at 29 cents for the 48-pick number.

London Pepper

LONDON, May 31. (UPA):— The pepper market was more active today. Singapore quoted Black pepper at 4 sh. 4d. and White at 6 sh. 11d. Regarding Malabar, it was learned London would pay about 490 sh. for second-hand parcel afloat to the United Kingdom which is about 10 sh. above India's price to New York.

New York Pepper

NEW YORK, May 31, (UPA):—Black pepper closed inactive and unchanged today.

In the spot market the principal item which occupied traders' attention was a report that a limited amount of business had been worked in Black Lampong at 90 cents per pound which is up three cents from Friday. Brokers reported, however that most sellers had withdrawn from the market.

Closing prices included:

July	85 cents nom.
September	85 cents nom.
October	82 cents nom.
December	78 cents nom.
Jan. 1950	62 cents bid
March, 1950	51 cents bid

Singapore Pepper

SINGAPORE, May 31, (UPA): White pepper today upped three dollars to 370 dollars per picul, while Black pepper advanced four dollars to 235 dollars.

DAMAGE DONE TO INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Neogy's Call For Action Against Malpractices

Continual from Page 1

port figure was not itself alarming, he said.

"What is disappointing, however, is the fact that the volume of our exports in the post-war years has been only about 65 per cent of what it used to be in 1943. What we have to consider, therefore, is the reason for this decline in the volume of our exports and the manner in which it can be remedied."

Dealing with the fundamental factors which operated against expansion of India's export trade, Mr. Neogy said that increase in the purchasing power of what used to be low-income groups had led to an increase in the demand for home consumption.

For example, in the case of tea, during the recent months, a tendency was noticed towards larger and larger consumption of quality teas by the internal market at the expense of exports, particularly to the hard currency destinations. In the case of oilseeds, coffee and a number of other items a similar increase in internal consumption had resulted in less being available for export.

"Reducing the volume of exports with a view to providing for increased internal consumption ends, in the long run, to lower rather than raise the standard of living, for sooner or later diminished exports led to a lower volume of imports which must either reduce consumption or else, what is more serious, reduce production by making it difficult to import capital goods and raw materials."

BAD QUALITY OF EXPORTS

Complaints From U. S.

Another very important factor was the fact that their quality was far from satisfactory. Reports had been received from the United States that the Food and Drug Administration there had condemned numerous shipments of black pepper, turmeric, cashew nuts, celery seed etc. from India, the common complaint being that they contained live and dead insects, stones and rodent etc.

He had received reports that pebbles were deliberately mixed with decorticated groundnuts, that coir and coir products were shoddy and of inferior quality and that analysis of exported castor oil showed admixture of water and impurities.

Numerous reports from Trade Commissioners and business people abroad contained serious complaints regarding the quality of Indian textiles which in many cases were of inferior quality or else different in size from the agreed specifications.

"This is indeed a sorry state of affairs. If permanent damage is not to be done to the long-term interests of India's foreign trade, steps must be taken forthwith to put an end to such malpractices.

DEFINITE ACTION

The manner in which this can be done is a point on which I seek your advice. The mercantile community has often argued against governmental interference in or regulation of trade. It has pleaded for fewer controls.

Here, however, is an instance where definite action is called for to see that those who are anxious to make quick and easy money do not leave the country permanently poorer".

The efforts made by the Agricultural Marketing Organisation, Mr. Neogy said, to grade the quality of tobacco and sun-hemp exported from India had been remarkably successful.

Whether something similar should be done in regard to other major export commodities, or whether some other course of action should be adopted was a point on which he said he would invite the Council's opinion. The problem was sufficiently important for a special committee of the Council to be appointed.

HIGH PRICES IN INDIA

Substitutes Cheaper

Yet another factor which adversely affected the volume of Indian exports was the prevalence of high prices in India. Jute goods, the most important of India's export commodities which accounted for 35 per cent. of India's total earnings of foreign exchange and over 62 per cent. of the earnings of hard currency, seemed to be becoming more and more expensive every day.

One of the main advantages of jute goods as containers lay in their cheapness. Today their prices were so high that substitutes made of paper and cotton were being used in the United States in increasing quantities, and in 1948 the U. S. A. took only 215,000 tons against the pre-war peak figure of 291,000 tons.

The recession in prices in world markets, particularly in the U. S. A. would inevitable mean an even greater reluctance to buy containers at their present high prices.

TEXTILE MARKETS

In cotton yarn and manufactures, which accounted for as much as 9.9 per cent of India's total exports, the position was extremely unsatisfactory. Against a total export quota of 350 million yards of mill made cloth, during 1948-49 only 177 million yards were exported by sea to countries other than Pakistan, as compared with 442 million yards in 1944 and 437 million yards in 1945.

Recent reports from India Trade Commissioners showed that our prices for certain classes of textiles were considerably higher, in some cases 20 to 40 per cent higher, than the prices of cotton textiles of comparable qualities from Japan and the United States.

Although the Indian textile mills complained of a large accumulation of stocks, few were prepared to offer their cloth to the export markets at a the same price as they were allowed to charge from the internal distributor. Exporters too seemed to expect the same high margins of profit which they were used to three or four years ago.

ONLY BETTER MARGIN

Announcing Government's decision to remove the export duty on cloth, the Commerce Minister said that the removal of the duty only made the task of keeping prices and profits within check a matter of urgency and the matter was under the active consideration of the Government.

The trade view that diminished exports were due to the export duty on cloth did not seem to be entirely borne out by the facts, Mr. Neogy remarked. The mere removal of export duty might only result in a higher margin being claimed by manufacturers and all the other intermediaries, as seemed to have been the case with oils and oilseeds.

Stating that it was clear that there must be a complete change in the outlook of trade if Indian exports were to expand, Mr. Neogy said that so far as Government were concerned their emphasis would be on the promotion of exports as distinct from a mere control of exports.

Goods which had a bargaining value in trade negotiations, like jute goods, manganese, iron, etc., could not be decontrolled, Mr. Neogy said.

Similarly goods which the Government wanted to be exported in substantial quantities to hard currency councies could not be decontrolled so long as the country's balance of payments position with hard currency contined to be unsatisfactory, and when some countries did not hesitate to buy goods in India and sell them below cost to the United States of America in order to earn dollars.

Nevertheless, Mr. Neogy said, it was the Government's intention to reduce subject to these limitations, the scope of export control to the minimum.

POSITIVE MEASURES

Together with the removal of export control wherever possible and the pursuance of a liberal policy where licensing continued to be necessary, some positive measures had already been taken to promote exports.

India had participated from time to time in international exhibitions to make Indian products better known in foreign countries and this year had taken part in the exhibition at Brussels and the British Industries Fair in London. Government had also decided to set up show rooms in important world trade centres which would have a more enduring effect on foreign markets.

In order to promote the export of cottage industry products, the Industry and Supply Ministry had recently set up a Cottage Industries Board under whose auspices a Cottage Industries Emporium had been opened in New Delhi.

For promoting these products abroad, showrooms had been sanctioned for New York, Zurich and Sydney to begin with and the Trade Commissioners in these places would act as display agents, collect orders and forward them to the producing organisations with copies to the Cottage Industries Board which would help in the execution of the orders.

HELP TO EXPORTERS

In order to help exporters, commercial representation abroad was being increased and recently trade offices had been opened in Berlin, Rome, Prague, Berne, Rio De Janeiro, Karachi, Rangoon, Bangkok and San Francisco.

Certain publications had been brought out to provide liaison between India's Trade Commissioners abroad and Indian exporters and to give exporters information regarding marketing possibilities.

The Government of India also proposed to have an organisation in the near future which would be responsible for giving assistance and advice to exporters not merely in respect of controlled but also decontrolled commodities. This body would assist exporters in overcoming their difficulties with regard to transport.

EXPORTS TO HARD CURRENCY AREAS

Complaint From U.K.

Turning to exports to hard currency areas, Mr. Neogy said that at the last meeting of the Export Advisory Council a good deal of stress was laid on the necessity of increasing exports to these countries and that a Committee was appointed to go into this question.

The Committee had submitted a valuable report, and most of their recommendations had already been implemented and others were in the process of being implemented.

Mr. Neogy said: "There is a complaint from the United Kingdom that we are unduly diverting our export trade, in some items of importance to them, to the hard currency countries at the cost of soft currency, especially United Kingdom, markets.

"This is a wholly incorrect appreciation of our policy. The fact is that most of our exports to hard currency countries consist of items in respect of which there is no competition between hard and soft currency countries e.g. hessian cloth and cashewnuts, or of decontrolled commodities like tea, lac, mica, etc.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

"The only items where we have given special consideration to hard currency markets are raw jute, certain varieties of hides and skins and raw cotton.

In respect of these items, our own position since the partition has become so desperate that if it had not been for our extremely serious balance of payments position we should have been stopping exports altogether. Even so, in respect of these three items, fairly substantial quantities to soft currency countries have been allowed in 1948.

Mr. Neogy added: "Nevertheless I feel very strongly that greater cooperation in meeting each other's requirements between the soft currency countries, and particularly the sterling area countries which have a common reserve of gold and dollars would probably benefit these countries individually and jointly much more than a policy of each country trying to buy in the soft currency market and sell in the hard currency market".

The Government had, therefore, been anxious, said Mr. Neogy, and had been able to conclude bilateral trade agreements with various countries for mutual exchange of critical commodities. Recent instances were agreements with Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Hungary, Finland, Egypt and Poland.

In entering into these agreements the Government tried to obtain from soft currency sources as much as possible of those essential imports which they would otherwise have been compelled to obtain from hard currency sources.

HELP OUR SHIPPING

Stating that the matter of export policy was closely linked with the subject of Indian shipping, the Commerce Minister said that in India's present balance of payments difficulties it was essential that Indian importers and exporters should utilise Indian shipping to the maximum possible extent.

Referring to Indo-Pakistan trade, the Commerce Minister said that as an earnest of his objective that the partition should be ignored so far as trade between the two Dominions was concerned, India's export policy as regards Pakistan had recently been liberalised considerably.

The Commerce Minister claimed that export control machinery was now working with reasonable efficiency, judging from the fact, he said, that he was no longer deluged by all kinds of representations from disappointed applicants for licences, or complaints regarding delays.

FIRE ABOARD SHIP: SERIOUS DAMAGE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Serious damage was caused to the structure of s.s. "Haligonian Princess" a cargo steameh now lying in the Bombay harbour, when a fire broke out in that ship last night.

Inquiries indicate that the coal stacked in hold No. 2 of the vessel caught firt at about midnight. Tongues of flames were seen sooting out of the ship for about two hours. Men of the Port Trust Fire Service fought flames for about three hours, and helped to brng the fire under control.

DENTIST DISCOVERS MOTOR FUEL

VICTORIA, June 1 (U.P.I.): A substitute fuel, tested with success in motor cars, has been discovered accidentally by an Australian dental mechanic in Victoria.

While he was working on a combination of chemicals to soften dental plates, so that they would not bruise the gums, some of the mixture spilled into a dish. It smelled like spirit, and after testing it, he decided to try it on the engine of a vehicle.

The result surprised him.

Keen interest has been shown in the discovery by fuel interests in the United States of America, and the inventor is negotiating with an American syndicate for the sale of the rights.

Early Japanese Peace Conference

TOKYO, June 1 (P.T.I-Reuter): Shigeru Yoshida, Japanese Prime Minister, told a Press Conference here today that the attitude of the United States, Australia and New Zealand towards Japan was improving, thus increasing the prospects for an early Japanese Peace Conference.

He believed that Japan could and should trade with Communist China. "I believe a certain amount of illegal trade is already being carried out with them, but formal trade could not be established with Communist China until the country is completely stabilised" he added.

WARNING TO DOCKERS

NEW YORK.—High officials of the American Federation of Labour Maritime Trades Council announced today that British ships would be boycotted unless British dockworkers took swift measures to free ships involved in Canadian seamen's dispute.

A scheme originally proposed some 70 years ago to bring under cultivation over 7,500 acres of arid land in Salem, is now being taken up by the Government of Madras. The scheme is to construct a dam across the Pennar river near Kaveripatnam, about 70 miles from Salem.

INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE IMPROVING

MOVE TO MINIMISE OBSTACLES

MADRAS, June 1 (API).—Mr. L. R. S. Singh, Indian Trade Commissioner in Pakistan, said here today that there had recently been a "general improvement" in the Indo-Pakistan trade.

Mr. Singh is now on a visit to South India to study trade conditions there with a view to exploring the possibilities of promoting India's export trade with Pakistan.

In an interview, Mr. Singh said that Governments of India and Pakistan were making efforts to minimise or even remove the obstacles in the way of trade between the two countries, and he hoped that these efforts would be successful.

He disclosed that an Inter-Dominion Conference to negotiate a fresh Commodities Agreement between India and Pakistan would be held in Karachi in the third week of June, as the existing agreement would expire by the end of June.

During his two-day stay in the city, Mr. Singh will meet the representatives of the various chambers of commerce and explain to them the trade conditions in Pakistan. He will also have discussions with the representatives of the Madras Provincial Handloom Cloth Merchants' Association on the question of export of hand-loom cloth to Pakistan.

"The question of exporting handloom cloth is being looked into and I hope that the import licence will be shortly issued by the Pakistan Government", Mr. Singh said. He added that the concession on free export of handloom cloth to Pakistan had now been extended up to December 1949 by the India Government.

Walk-Out In Mysore Assembly

BANGALORE, June 1. (A.P.I.): Members of the Prajamandal party staged a welk-out in the Mysore Representative Assembly today as a protest against the decision of the President, Mr. V. Venkatappa, in disallowing an adjournment motion moved by the leader of the party, Mr. H. Lingappa.

The party has a strength of 25 in a House of 310.

The adjournment motion sought to discuss the situation arising out of the election of the President of the Assembly" without sufficient notice being given to members.

The President disallowed the motion on the ground that the subject matter was already discussed in the House when a privilege motion was moved on Monday and as such there was no need for further discussion.

Archaeological Survey Of Saurashtra

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, June 1.—The first meeting of the Saurashtra Advisory Board of Archaeology was held here under the presidentship of Mr. Balwantral Mehta. It is learnt that a programme for a survey of the archaeological finds in Saurashtra is being considered by the Board.

INDIA'S IMPORT POLICY NEEDS REVISION

Federation Of Chambers Point Out Drawback

NEW DELHI, June 1.

THE Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has urged the Government of India to re-examine thoroughly and revise the import policy to make it serve the dual purpose of safeguarding the country's balance of payments and the interests of its indigenous industries.

In a memorandum submitted to the Ministry of Commerce the Federation pointed out that the chief drawbacks in the policy of import trade control and the manner in which it had been implemented had resulted in (1) Uncertainty bringing in losses to importers and manufacturers; (2) Blocking of money and foreign exchange and thus tightening of the country's finances; (3) Frittering away of the valuable foreign exchange and (4) Affecting some of the indigenous industries adversely.

The Federation urged formulation of a long-term import policy in which no relaxation or removal of control over a particular commodity should be done without the advice of the Import Advisory Council. The Committee of the Federation expressed dissatisfaction with the working of the Advisory Council and pointed out that "drastic revisions in the schedules of import trade control "had been made only a few days before the meetings of the Council. This, the Committee stated, gave the impression that the Council only existed to approve whatever was put before it by Government.

RELAXATION "OVERDONE"

The Committee further pointed out that relaxation of control on imports was "overdone" by the Government in their zeal to fight inflation. "It is, however, now becoming clear that a process of disinflation has long set in and excepting on the food front, the inflationary forces have ceased to exercise any dominant effect." The Committee urged that the policy of relaxation should be abandoned, irrespective of the fact whether larger releases of sterling were allowed by the British Government or not.

The Committee suggested that a Standing Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of various industries should be constituted and matters relating to those industries should me decided in consultation with those representatives. The Committee felt that through the instrumentality of this consultative body, Government would also be able to keep themselves in greater contact with industries and thus gauge their requirements.

INCREASE IMPORT DUTIES

The Committee held that the best method of controlling imports, improving the balance of payments and at the same time helping the indigenous industries, was to increase import duties on all items of imports, excepting foodstuffs, capital goods, plant and machinery and some essential articles. This policy, the Committee stated, would not only work as an automatic device to restrict imports, but also avoid a precipitous fall in the revenue receipts of the central exchequer from customs.

Drive Against Prome Rebel Garriso

RANGOON, June 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Burmese Government forces, continuing their northern drive towards Prome, had reached the outskirts of Tharrawaddy, 78 miles north of Rangoon, pro-Government sources said here today.

They were expected to link up "at any moment" with pro-Government guerillas surrounding the town, these sources added.

The Burmese Government radio said tonight that the rebel garrison in Prome — main target of its offensive — were moving food stocks into the nearby jungle, presumably to make a stand there during the monsoon.

A "severe battle" was raging between Karens and Communists at Tabong, in the Basein Delta District, the radio added.

Government police claimed today to have arrested in Rangoon four men and three women, believed to be leading Communists.

They were captured during a raid yesterday on a Communist hideout in which handgrenades were found.

NOT ANOTHER WAR, HOPES CHURCHILL

LONDON, June 1 (UPA): Winston Churchill said today he had a "growing hope" that World War III might be averted.

Mr. Churchill spoke at a ceremony in which he was awarded the freedom of Kensington, a borough of London.

He said: "I have a growing hope that by the strength of our united civilization and by our readiness and preparedness to defend freedom with our lives, we may avert forever the horrible vision of a third World War."

The wartime British Premier was in an excellent mood as he addressed a crowded Kensington Town Hall. Several hundred people waited for hours in pouring rain outside to cheer his arrival and departure.

Mr. Churchill said: "That rolling away of dark oppression and cloud from the minds of men is the prize, the only prize, which can reward the valiant efforts of our generation and with unity, vigilant and unswerving purpose I believe that treasure—that priceless treasure—may still be gained."

Chandranagore Lok Sevak Sangha

CHANDRANAGORE, May 31 (UPI) —At a public meeting held here yesterday under the auspices of Chandernagore Lok Sewak Sangha, a resolution was adopted urging that as the present electoral list contained the names of only 12,000 voters out of a total population of about 55,000, it should b erevised before the forthcoming referendum. If, however, June 19 was officially announced as the date of referendum in Chandernagore, the meeting appealed to the people to vote for Indian Union.

In other two resolutions the meeting criticised the way in which the Administrative Council handled the welfare fund, rationing fund and referred to many acts of omission and commission of the Council.

Sri Rashbehari Koley, President Lok Sewak Sangha, presided over the meeting.

HAPUR MARKET RATES

(From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR, June 1.

Wheat	20/22	Gram	15
Barley	13/12	Maize	13/8
Bajra	17	Juwar	20
Guwar	12	Peas Ready	12/14
Jeth	12/10/6	Bhadon	12/12
Arhar Ready	13,	Jeth	12/14
Bhadon	13/1	Urd	17
Moong	19/8	Masoor	13/16
Sarson	27/2	Taraseed	21 23
Mustard	Oil	74	Oil Cake 8/1
Groundnuts	17/8	Cottonseed	15/4
Oats	11	Gur Ready White	124
Red	100	Asuj	99/8
September	113/8.		
Silver	179 later	179/8	Gold 116/4.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 1.

Market ruled easy in all sections except Arvind which was steady. Calico dropped on heavy pressure of selling on rumour of reassessment on mill but well informed circles contradict this and consider rumour as baseless. On Intrinsic merits Calico is considered a good buy under level of 1100. Some better prefer to switch over their investment from Arvind to Calico. Ambika was quoted exdividend and it attracted some realising. Deferred was quiet.

Calico opened 1118 highest 1122 lowest 1090 close 1094.

Arvind opened 1472 highest 1484 lowest 1468, closed 1480

Ambika opened 407 (XD) lowest and closed 396.

Closing quotations: Calico 1094 Arvind 1480 Ambika 396 deferred 1273.

The East Punjab Government have decided to release almost all RSS prisoners in the Province shortly. It was learned here today. The number of such prisoners is estimated to be about 900.

MAGISTRATE'S REMARK ON RATIONING SYSTEM

West Bengal Government Request For Expunction Turned Down

CALCUTTA, June 1 (API).

AN application by the West Bengal Government to expunge certain remarks by a City Magistrate in respect of the Calcutta rationing system has been rejected by the Calcutta High Court.

In imposing a fine of one anna on a poor man, who had brought rice into the Calcutta rationing area, the Magistrate had said that it was a notorious fact that the rice obtained in virtue of ration cards was inadequate. But for people like the accused, many of those living in Calcutta, rice-eaters in particular, would have to go without rice for at least two days in a week.

The Government of West Bengal applied to the High Court to expunge these remarks on the ground that they tended to affect the entire rationing system.

NO CHOKING

Mr. Justice J. P. Mitter observed that they all suffered and he might not be inclined to choke the Magistrate for having the courage to say something which they all felt, unless he had exceeded the limits. It seemed to him that there was no reflection on the rationing system.

Counsel for the West Bengal Government said that if Their Lordships would say in dismissing the application that the observations of the Magistrate were no reflection on the rationing system, that would be sufficient for his purpose.

Mr. Justice Mitter: You write to the Government that in Their Lordships' view the observations do not constitute a reflection on the rationing system. That is enough.

Mr. Justice P. B. Mukherji added that such observations should encourage the Government to tighten the rationing system.

Wellington Script Writer Wins Libel Suit

WELLINGTON (New Zealand), June 1 (PTI-Reuter).—The Supreme Court here today formally entered judgment of its award of 200 sterling damages and costs to a Wellington script writer and journalist, Mr. Leslie Edwards, in a libel action against the New Zealand Press Association.

Notice of motion for a new trial entered by the New Zealand Press Association was withdrawn.

Mr. Edwards had brought the action on the grounds "prominent worker for the New Zealand Communist

SCHOOL EDUCATION IN MADHYA BHARAT

Recommendations Of Committee

INDORE, May 31 (API): The Text Books and Syllabus Committee of the Madhya Bharat Government have recommended that a short history of the Indian National Congress should be a compulsory subject in the syllabus in the educational institution of the covenanting States of the Union.

According to the recommendations, the school education in Madhya Bharat will be divided into four stages. They are nursery schools for children upto six years, primary schools for children between six and eleven years, middle schools for children between eleven and fourteen and finally the secondary schools. High examinations will be a compulsory stage for those wishing to continue their studies further.

Calcutta To Have Modern Silver Refinery

CALCUTTA, June 1 (API): Authorities of the Calcutta mint stated today that the silver refinery proposed to be established in Calcutta by the Government of India would be most modern, and the latest equipment would be installed in it. This would be the second refinery in India.

The refinery will be built on a two-acre plot of land in Alipore, South Calcutta within the security area of the new building to house the Calcutta mint. Construction of the refinery plant is expected to commence next year and it is likely to start operation by the end of 1952.

RANCHI, May 31 (UPI): Vice-Admiral W.E. Parry, C.-in-C., accompanied by his wife left by air this noon for Vizagapatam.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

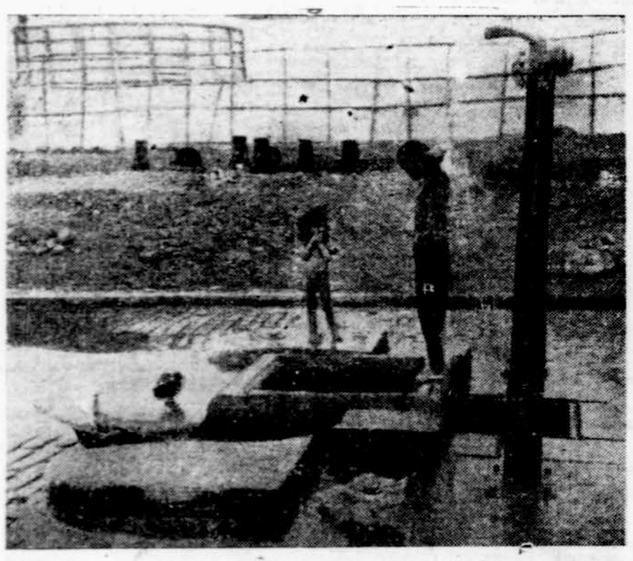
The Enterprising Homeless

1. As city-bound cars from the suburbs run past the Bridge over Mahim, groups of hutments can be seen — a mushroom growth put up by the enterprising homeless. Here is a general view of one of the camps.

4. This is real wealth in that locality. A hut of brick walls and tiled roof, it belongs to a more 'prosperous' fisherman.

HOW BOMBAY LIVES

2. Here is how the tents are built. The framework of the wall is completed and the floor is getting ready. The roof, of course, is something of a problem. The tent next door has a roof of gunny bags. That may not be good enough for the monsoon. So the householder may be planning something better.



5. Bathrooms, of course, do not exist. Here is a woman taking a public bath under a hydrant left unturned. To the watching child, it is great fun.

3. A close-up of one of the huts. A part of the wall has been blown off by the first whiff of the monsoon wind. Note the roof is made of cardboard and paper. The next wind may blow that off too.

6. But to this little thing which has waited a little too long for mummy and the morning meal, things are not quite so funny at all.

'NO NEWS OF CONSPIRACY TILL MURDER'

Godse Criticises Evidence Of Morarji And Dr. Jain

SIMLA, June 1 (A.P.I.).

NATHURAM V. GODSE, assassin of Mahatma Gandhi, criticised the evidence of Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay Government and Dr. Jain given in the Special Court of Mr. Atma Charan before the Full Bench of the East Punjab High Court today.

He submitted that the logical conclusion of their evidence was that they had no information about the conspiracy before the Mahatma was actually assassinated.

Godse was replying to the arguments of Mr. C. L. Daphtary, Chief Prosecution Counsel, for the second day today.

He said that if Mr. Morarji Desai and Dr. Jain had actually known about the conspiracy on January 21 the Bombay police would have interrogated Madanlal on the basis of that information. But there was evidence on record to show that the Bombay police did not interrogate Madanlal till February 4.

Godse said that if Dr. Jain had really revealed the plan to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Morarji Desai on January 21 the least which could have been done to save the life of the Mahatma was to post three or four C.I.D. officers from Poona and Ahmednagar at Birla House, in Delhi.

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: That is hardly a matter with which we are concerned.

Godse: No, My Lord, I want to show from the evidence of Mr. Morarji Desai that it was not possible that he had received information about the conspiracy on January 21.

TESTIMONY AGAINST GOPAL

Godse then referred to the testimony of Amchekar and said that it affected Gopal only, as Karkare and Madanlal had admitted their stay in the Sharif Hotel, Delhi. Mr. Daphtary had argued, Godse went on, that Amchekar did not ask the name of Gopal from Karkare as the latter was discouraging him. Godse submitted that there was nothing on record which showed that Karkare was discouraging him. On the other hand, Karkare obliged him by accommodating him in his room in the hotel. Furthermore according to Amchekar, Gopal talked to Karkare in Marathi for over two hours. It was rather strange that Amchekar who knew Marathi did not know even a word of the conversation. He would, therefore submit that his (Amchekar's) testimony against Gopal should be rejected.

TAXI DRIVER'S EVIDENCE

Surjit Singh, the taxi driver, Nathuram Godse said, had identified Gopal Godse as one of the passengers who had travelled in his taxi from the Marina Hotel to Birla House on the evening of January 20. If Surjit Singh was able to identify Gopal Godse because of his features as the Prosecution had stated he should as well have observed the bag which the Prosecution alleged Gopal Godse carried from Marina Hotel and deposited at the Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan. Apte, Badge and Shanker were supposed to have gone to Birla House in the car. Surjit Singh was not able to identify Shanker and it might be that he was confusing Gopal with Shanker. Surjit Singh's statement was recorded by the police on February 4 and he identified Gopal Godse on March 31. He had said in his evidence that he had not suspected any of his passengers responsible for the bomb explosion and therefore his submission was that it would not be possible for him to remember the passengers after such a long time.

Bhur Singh, Chowkidar of Birla House, if the evidence was believed, had seen Gopal Godse only for a minute or two and had identified him. Although he saw Karkare for a considerable time, he had given a wrong description about him. His evidence, therefore, should not be relied upon.

Dealing with the evidence of Dada Maharaj and Dixit Maharaj, Godse said that their testimony relating to their (Apte's and Godse's) conversation with Dada Maharaj on January 26, stood uncorroborated. According to law the statement of one accomplice could not be used against another accomplice unless it was corroborated. Though Dada Maharaj and Dixit Maharaj were not accomplices in this case, they were certainly accomplices in offences of a similar nature. Therefore, he would submit that their depositions, which stood uncorroborated, should not be used against them (accused).

Mr. Justice Acchhuru Ram said that corroboration of their statements was not necessary as they were not accomplices in this case.

Godse: "My Lord, this is a point for a new ruling whether the statement of an accomplice in an offence of a similar nature should not be accepted with great caution.

ANGRE'S IDENTIFICATION

Godse added that corroboration of Dixit Maharaj was available but the Prosecution did not produce that witness. Angre, servant of Dixit Maharaj, according to prosecution, came into the room of Dixit Maharaj twice or thrice on January 15 when the "stuff" was being examined and he had also identified Karkare, but still the Prosecution did not produce him as a witness.

Mr. Justice Acchuru Ram: "Did Angre identify Karkare"?

Godse: "Yes, My Lord, but Dada Maharaj and Dixit Maharaj were not able to identify Karkare."

Godse added that even in order to prove the presence of Karkare at Dixit Maharaj's House, the prosecution should have produced Angre in the witness box.

The statement of Dixit Maharaj, Godse continued, was recorded by the police at a very early stage when wholesale arrests of Hindu Mahasabha members were being made. But it was rather strange that Dixit Maharaj who was a man of their (accused) ideology, was not touched at all by the police.

In view of this background he would submit that it was not safe to accept the evidence of Dixit Maharaj and Dada Maharaj.

Godse then referred to Approver Badge and said that his evidence relating to the meeting of the accused at the Marina Hotel on January 20, distribution of arms among the accused and "assumption of false names" was not corroborated.

It was impossible that if there were seven men in room No. 40 and they had conspired and distributed arms, it would have gone unnoticed. If the accused wanted to conspire, Hindu Mahasabha Bhawan would have been a better place.

There was not a single word in the examination-in-chief of Badge as to when Shanker joined the conspiracy. Shanker elicited that fact against himself when he cross-examined Badge. Shanker, Godse alleged, was made to do so and the prosecution expected him to make an inculpatory statement.

But Shanker proved to be "too smart" for the Prosecution and the Defence. It was in the evidence that Shanker had no political motive to join the conspiracy. Was it possible that Shanker, who it was said was an intelligent man, would join a conspiracy without demanding his price?

Godse said that careful scrutiny of approver Badge's deposition showed that his story suffered from non-corroboration, inconsistency, strangeness, absurdity, fallacies and malice. He therefore submitted that that if his evidence was adorned with so many qualifications, the Court should not use it against the accused.

Dealing with Gopal's visit to Thana on January 25 Godse contended that according to Vasant Joshi, Gopal was at his residence at 9 p.m. on January 25 but according to a bearer of Elphinstone Hotel Annexe, Bombal, Gopal was with Godse and Apte in the hotel at the same time on January 25. He said that the evidence of both the witnesses should therefore be rejected as they were contradicting each other.

ASSIGNMENT OF POLICY

As regards the assignment of his insurance policy in favour of Mrs. Gopal, Nathuram Godse said that it should be held that Gopal was in the conspiracy because he (Godse) has assigned his policy in favour of Gopal's wife. He had done that out of affection.

Mr. Justice Bhandari: "Then why not in favour of Gopal."

Godse: "My Lord, policies are generally assigned in favour of women."

Mr. Justice Khosla: "But Gopal's wife was not dependent on you."

Godse said that it might be explained that he (Godse) had some criminal intentions and to disburse his assets he assigned one of his policies to the wife of his brother. It did not mean that in order to rope Gopal in the conspiracy he had assigned his policy in favour of his wife.

Replying to Mr. Daphtary's argument that a conspirator before dissociating himself from the conspiracy must try to influence the other conspirators to give up their plan, Godse said that if the story of the prosecution was accepted they (Apte and Godse) were the leaders of the conspiracy. Therefore how could it be possible for Gopal or others to influence the leaders.

Godse had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

Mixed Grill

BOMBAY'S Housing Commissioner, Mr. T. C. Kantawala, is an official after my own heart. In his Rotary address on the Housing Problem, neatly arranged into 25 paragraphs, he has given information which is precise and to the point — without recourse to colourful adjectives and needless embelishments.

The following sentences which I have culled from the address provide a short and correct exposition of the problem.

In 1941, the population of Bombay city and suburbs was 14.9 lakhs and 1.7 lakhs respectively. In 1945, according to the figures of the Rationing Department, it was 23 lakhs and three lakhs. With the influx of refugees from Pakistan after partition the total population is estimated to be about 30 lakhs — 25 in the city and five in the suburbs.

There are about 3,28,000 tenements in Bombay of which 2,35,000 are-one room tenements, 53,000 two-room tenements and 40,000 three-room and larger tenements. More than 78 per cent. of the population live in one-room tenements which gives an average of eight to ten persons in a room of 100 to 200 square feet. Thousands resort to footpaths and pavements.

The city of Bombay has an area of about 17,000 acres (26 square miles). With an overall density of 70 persons per acre, a population of only 12 lakhs could be accommodated in the city and the remaining 18 lakhs will have to be accommodated in the suburbs. If the existing 3,35,000 one room and 53,000 two room tenements are remodelled and demolished and rebuilt, about 1,50,000 tenements on improved lines may be available for housing six to seven lakhs of people at the rate of four to eight person per tenement. In the existing three room and larger tenements, the population is estimated to be two lakhs and a half. The existing tenements could thus provide accommodation for about nine lakhs. New tenements for three lakhs in Bombay and 13 lakhs in the suburbs are required. Taking an average of four persons in a tenement the number of tenements required in Bombay city would be 75,000 and in the suburbs 3,25,000, making a total of four lakhs. Taking the average cost of a tenement as Rs. 5,000, the cost of constructing the four lakhs tenements would be Rs. 200 crores!

Mr. Kantawala mentions there would be additional money spent for land, drainage, water supply, electricity and other amenities, but gives no estimate of the cost. He also does not speak of the cost of remodelling or demolishing and rebuilding of the 2,35,000 one room and 53,000 two room tenements. Perhaps he has not worked it out. I wish he would.

And while about it, Mr. Kantawala, why not tell us what it will cost to smash the sorry scheme of things entire and remould it nearer our hearts' desire. Not that we can afford the money — still we would like to know.

Grumbler

Collier Held Up In Melbourne

INDIAN GOVT.'S REPRESENTATIONS

CANBERRA, June 1 (A.P.I.): The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph Chifley, said today that the Indian Government had made representations about the collier, "Haligonian Duke", held up in Melbourne by a labour dispute for more than three months with a cargo of Indian coal for the New South Wales Government.

The Australian Government had considered these representations, Mr. Chifley said, but Senator William Ashley, Minister of Shipping, thought it would be "difficult to visualise what action the Government can usefully take".

CREW DISPUTE

Australian dockers banned the "Haligonian Duke" at the request of the Canadian Seamen's Union who held that since she was a Canadian ship she should have a Canadian crew.

When the ship arrived here in February she was on "bare boat charter" to a London ship management firm who put a British crew aboard her and transferred her under time charter to an Indian shipping company.

"Senator Ashley has advised me" the Prime Minister said, "that it seems clear that the "Haligonian Duke" is manned by a non-union crew.

"In these circumstances the Australian Union would presumably be reluctant to do anything that might be constructed as assisting the charterers"

NAMDEO SHIMPI SAMAJ—The secretary of the Namdeo Shikshan Sahayak Sahakari Mandal writes that those students of Namdeo Shimpi Samay who wish to apply for scholarship for 1949-50 should apply before June 15 with two annas stamps enclosed to him at 131 Shivaji Park, Bombay.

MUTT AND JEFF—I Bought A Million Rubles In A Drugstore Once For Fifty Cents — By BUD FISHER

JEFF, YOU WON ALL MY MONEY PLAYING POKER. LET'S PLAY AGAIN AND GIVE ME A CHANCE TO GET EVEN!
BUT YOU HAVEN'T ANY MORE RUBLES, ANDRE!
I'LL GIVE YOU MY PERSONAL CHECK IF I LOSE! THE WHOLE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IS BACK OF MY CHECK!
WAIT HERE! I'LL GO SEE ABOUT IT!
MUTT, ANDY GROMYKO WANTS TO PLAY POKER AND GIVE ME A CHECK IF HE LOSES! THE WHOLE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IS BACK OF HIM! I GUESS IT'S SAFE. HUH?
LET'S LOOK IT UP!
"RUSH"-"RUSHER" RUS-HERE IT IS! THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL DEBT IS, $400,369,875,691.34½
ALMANAC
REJECTED! NOTHIN' DOIN', ANDREI!
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